The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Latest Democratic Masquerade

"What Is It" Convention at Columbus.

The Allen County Double-Back-Action Movement.

A Platform Which Means Everything or Nothing.--You Pays Your Money and Takes Your Choice."

Nominations for State Officers.

Significant Speech by Hon. Tom Ewing—Senator Thurman Interviewed—The Day of the Democratic Dog Not Yet Expired—The Allen County Salt on the Bourbon Bird's Tail Will Not Bring It Into the Snare—Speeches by the Nominees, and by George E. Pugh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., July 30, 1873.

The State Convention called by the Allen county New Departure Democrats and seconded by the Liberal Republicans of Ohio met at Ainbos's hall in this city at eleven o'clock to-day, for the purpose of adopting a platform and nominating a ticket, to be headed as the "People's ticket," for this fall's State campaign. During the last three or four weeks the two leaders of this movement have been working up the matter pretty industriously, and it was not to be wondered at that by last night something over one hundred delegates from some twenty counties of the State were quartered here to do the preliminary work in the way of caucussing for available candidates and shaping up the declaration of principles for the new movement.

The names of a great many candidates for Governor have been presented during the past month or two, and the canvassing on this subject was very general last night. The other offices, however, seemed to go begging, or nearly so, as scarcely a candidate was named for any other place than at the head of the ticket. This morning a large number of new delegates came in on the early trains, and when the time for the Convention to open had arrived, fully two hundred delegates, representing more than half of the counties of the State, were in the hall.

The Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, by Hon. T. E. Cunningham, of Lima, Allen county, the author of the Allen county resolutions, and their representative in the Constitutional Convention. On taking the stand, Mr. Cunningham spoke as follows:

MR. CUNNINGHAM'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: As the presiding officer of the Allen county Convention which issued the call for this assembly originated, I take the liberty of calling you to order.

The immediate presence of a great public peril alone justifies the extraordinary movement which laid its first public step in this city on the 16th of June.

Men are devoted to their political parties. We have been accustomed to give expression to our wishes touching public affairs by means of party conventions, and have patiently bored the triumph of our friends for the realization of our hopes. But extraordinary evils require extraordinary remedies, and we know that under the eyes of the two great political parties corruption in dreadful proportions has sprung up and flourished; and we know that they have been powerless to prevent it. The man has again gone down to Jericho and has fallen among thieves. They have stripped him and wounded him, but, unlike thieves in the olden time, they have not left their victim. We know that corruption and demoralization exist in almost every department of the government, and that they are increasing; we know that it is vain to look for a remedy to either of the great political parties, for one will not aid us, and the other cannot if it would. We know there can be no good government when corruption and misrule prevail, and that the very existence of free institutions is in danger; we know, too, that the people have lost control of their own hands. And being persuaded that every instinct of patriotism and manhood urges the people shall assert their rightful supremacy and reclaim government, we have met without respect to past differences upon dead issues, and we propose, in inaugurating this new movement of the people, to recognize fealty only to God and country.

It is a fact that for years the people have been substantially out of power. Rings, existing at the behest of customs; rings in the halls of legislation; rings in the conventions of all parties; rings in the railroads and rings in the public domain; in Congress, in the State Legislatures, amongst the Executive officers, and in party conventions, everywhere the political avenues are crowded with men who are the representatives of these rings, so that, as a rule, the good men of the country are almost always excluded from the control of public affairs as if they were prohibited by a constitutional provision. There are some good men in public places, but they are the exceptions. There are good men of both parties in the State of the United States, but they are too feeble in numbers or purpose to hinder the mean acts of the majority. There are good men of both parties in the House of Representatives, but the only affirmative proposition that General Butler was ever known to carry through that body was a bill, by which the treasury was robbed of more than a million of money.

Parties as now constituted no longer serve the purpose of public chastisement. Partisan rivalries no longer conduce to purity in the public service; but, on the contrary, each is so much of a fortification into which the robbers retreat with their booty, relying upon its guns, shotted by the trained bands, to shoot down the rushed people who irregularly complain of the outrage, and who, in the agony of their shame, forget that they must be partisans and remember only that they are citizens.

And now, for the purpose of temporary organization, allow me to name, for temporary President, one of Ohio's grand men, Senator George E. Pugh. (Applause.)

Mr. Pugh was called on for and received with hearty applause. After it had in a measure subsided, he said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: Much as I should like to address you at length, the feebleness of my health forbids it. I thank you for the honor of having called upon to preside over this body temporarily, and I expect to surrender the trust in a very few moments to one much more capable of performing its duties. It seems hardly necessary for me to do more than to express my concurrence in the very able and very eloquent speech delivered by our clerked friend, Judge Cunningham. Gentlemen, I have been a Democrat of the utmost school ever since I had a vote. When I say, however, that into my party has crept that corruption which is eating into the life of the people, for one I am willing to forego all partisan preferences and ambitions, and unite with the honest men of the State of Ohio in a declaration that, with us at least, stealing shall no longer be respected. (App ause.) Wherever we look, it is the same; the government of the nation, in the government of the State, in the government of our counties, in the government of our cities and towns, the people are taxed and burthened almost to death; and it is not for the purposes of legitimate government either, but in order that a few men, comparatively, may be rich at the expense of the great body of the people. Millions of the lands are given away by millions of acres, instead of being retained either for the actual settler or to supply some portion of the means redeeming our public debt. Everywhere, in corporations, railroads, banks, insurance companies, it seems that when men get elected to these offices, instead of regarding the rights of shareholders or depositors or the people at large, the first chapter with them is to begin to steal all the assets. (Applause.) So it is in our Legislatures, State and National: when a constituent complains to the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler of a note given where money was fraudulently put into the treasury, he gets the insolent answer that his share of the plunder is five cents, and he is to be treated to the enclosure of a postage stamp. (Laughter.)

My fellow citizens, the question is whether any remedy can be proposed. We know what the evil is for which we have come to devise a remedy, if one can be devised; and it is an urgent case—urgent for the people of our State, urgent for the example of the people of other States. It is a case for an extensive corrective. The whole heart is faint and the whole head sick. (Applause.) Gentlemen, as I said, beside the feebleness of my health, I am so unaccustomed to presiding over party in courts, that I shall now take my seat in the chair, with a renewal of my thanks for the honor you have conferred. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF JUDGE CALDWELL.

After appointing the usual committees, the Convention was addressed at length by Judge W. B. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, who argued for the necessity of the formation of a new party on the ground that old issues had passed away, and there was a necessity for a new organization.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

After a recess the Convention resumed its deliberations. Norton S. Townsend, of Norwalk, was chosen Permanent Chairman, and C. N. Goulding, of Fairfield, Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following platform:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we declare against the infallibity of party; that when the caucus of the Convention fails to present fit candidates for office, it is not only a privilege as well as the bounden duty of all good citizens to withhold their votes from such candidates, and, regardless of party connections, to support the best then presented for official position.

Second, That both the Republican and the Democratic parties have outlived the issues in which they had their origin, and have outlived their usefulness, and a new organization of parties is demanded in the interest of the public welfare.

Third, That the Republican party, having the control of both branches of Congress and of the Executive Departments, is directly responsible for the legislation known as the salary grab; for the squandering of the public lands in grants to private corporations; for the release of railroads from their just obligations to the government, and other manifest actions of corruption and favoritism; for the Credit Mobilier and other investigations, and that those members of the Democratic party who have aided or acquiesced in the Republican policy deserve the public condemnation.

Fourth, That we believe that the fundamental purpose of government is the protection of persons and property, and that the meddling with and regulation of the business, industry or conscience of its citizens, nor the assumption of such works by the Federal, State or municipal governments as may safely and should properly be left to individual enterprise.

Fifth, That as corruption can be successfully combatted only by the removal or the lessening of temptation, we are in favor of a reduction of the taxes now exercised by the government, and a consequent reduction of the enormous salaries of public officials; believing, as we do, that a continually increasing army of Federal officers is an evil, increasing in danger as the country grows.

Sixth, That grants of subsidies in land or money, and of special privileges and exemptions to National and of special privileges and exemptions to National banks and other great moneyed corporations, and all fostering of monopolies at the expense of the whole people, are unjust and oppressive.

Seventh, That the practice of electing stockholders and Directors of National banks to seats in the great gains of continued in- money are secured to those in- parties, is a

of every good citizen, and ought to be prevented by proper legislation.

Eighth, That we insist upon a strict observance by the general government of the Constitutional limitation of its power, and we demand home government in all local affairs.

Ninth, We believe that the business of the government should be transacted upon the same principles that regulate the business of private individuals; we believe, therefore, that the appointment of subordinate officers should depend upon their qualification, and that their tenure should depend on their fitness and efficiency, and in this respect a return to the practice of the early days of the republic is highly desirable and necessary.

Tenth, That duties on imports, so long as such duties are necessary, shall be imposed for purposes of revenue only, and not for the purposes of benefiting or enriching private individuals or companies, or favoring particular branches of industry at the expense of the whole people.

Eleventh, That it is the duty of the government to repeal all laws that favor capital to the prejudice of labor.

A COMMUNIST HEARD.

During the time spent in waiting for the Committee on Resolutions, a speech was made by William Haller, a Labor Reformer and Communist of Cincinnati, in which he urged the necessity of a new party and the entire reorganization of governmental affairs. He was choked off in the middle of his speech.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Committee on Nominations then reported the following ticket, which was ratified unanimously: For Governor, Isaac C. Collins, of Hamilton county; Lieutenant Governor, A. Saunders Pratt, of Logan; Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, P. B. Ewing, of Fairfield; Judge of the Supreme Court, short term, D. W. C. Loudon, of Brown; Attorney General, Seraphim Meyer, of Stark; Comptroller of the Treasury, C. P. L. Butler, of Franklin; Board of Public Works, James McBeth, of Allen; Treasurer, John Hershman, of Montgomery.

SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Judge Collins is a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, and was for several years on the Common Pleas bench of that city. He is a long-life Democrat, and was an elector on the Seymour ticket in 1868. He is a man of irreproachable private character, and of high personal popularity will make a good run wherever known.

THE OTHER NOMINEES

On the ticket are as follows: Pratt is a Liberal Republican; Ewing is a Democrat; Loudon is a Liberal; Myer is a Liberal; Butler is a Liberal; McBeth is a Democrat; Harshman is a Democrat.

THE MAN WHO WILL NOT BE GOVERNOR SPEAKS.

Judge Collins, the nominee for Governor, was called upon for a speech, and responded, thanking the Convention for the honor, and promising his best endeavors to secure the success of the ticket. Alluding to the movement of the farmers, he said that it met with his sympathy. He believed the party that was now fairly embarked would be ultimately successful, if not this fall.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT.

He was followed by Gen. Piatt, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, who spoke briefly and to the same point.

TOM EWING'S REMARKS.

Loud calls were made next for Gen. Thomas Ewing, who, it had been whispered, would make a speech if called upon. A committee was appointed to invite him, and he presently appeared on the floor. General Ewing said that the new political organization justifies its birth, and claimed a mission on the ground that the Republican party is grown corrupt, while the Democratic organization is powerless to correct the evils. In 1866 there was an attempt to organize a new party, which was participated in by a large number of Republicans, and including many of their foremost statesmen; but the instant that it became apparent that the Democratic party was to be organized intact, the movement failed. The Republican party, he believed, would have been routed any year from 1866 to 1872 but for the spectre that existed against the Democratic name and organization—a prejudice which he regarded as equally unreasonable and unpregnable. The old party discipline in the Democratic party he believed to have been the cause of the failure to carry the State nominated by the Cincinnati Convention last year; therefore, he believed it to be true that on the larger theater of action the Democratic party was powerless, by itself, and insufficient as an ally, and that it was no longer an instrument of reform in American politics. This was made evident by the nefarious coalition of a majority of the Democratic Congressmen with Kelly and Butler in the shameless salary grab. The Democracy, as a party, he believed were seeking the same reforms that were sought for by the leaders in this movement. This being the case, why could they not act together in this campaign? This Convention had nominated for Governor a gentleman not only of marked ability, pure personal character, and undoubted popularity, but, at the same time, a Democrat of the strictest sect. In doing this, they had freed themselves of even the appearance of personal prejudice, and placed their record against Democratic leadership sinply on the ground that it is not an effective instrument of reform; that position neither impugn the good faith nor reject the principles of the Democracy, and therefore does not preclude them from nominating the same gentleman at a later day for the Presidency. He had not believed, and does not believe, that a deposition of the Democratic party is either necessary or advisable.

THE DEMOCRACY NOT TO BE CAUGHT WITH ALLEN COUNTY CHAFF.

In view of the proceedings of the Convention today, the Democracy may think there is but one course left for them to pursue: that the August Convention will nominate a Democratic ticket, and make a more vigorous fight than the party has made for many years.

Interviews had with other prominent Democrats of Ohio, now here, all indicate that the nominees of to-day's Convention can hope for nothing from the Democratic party leaders, and that the stiish of August convention will ignore this movement and nominate a full ticket of their own.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Chairman of the Chester county Republican Committee has called the "County Meeting" for August 11, instead of August 12, the latter date being too near the time fixed for the Harrisburg Convention.

William P. Furey, of Pottsville, is announced, or announces himself, a candidate for the Legislature, "subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention."

Dr. J. W. Yocum, of Schuylkill county, is a candidate for the State Senate, awaiting the action of the Republican Convention.

The chairman of the Warren county Democratic Committee, after calling a regular "Democratic Convention," throws up the sponge in advance, and orders the faithful followers of Jackson for the last two hundred years to "break ranks." In speaking of the People's Convention he declares that: "Should that Convention put up a ticket satisfactory to the Democratic party we know of no reason why the party should not support it, and the regular Democratic Convention, which convenes a week later, should not adopt it."

It is said that Charles King, of Schuylkill county, will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention for a renomination on the Legislative ticket.

The Republicans of Perry county have nominated Kirk Haines, Esq., for Senator, subject to the concurrence of the conferees from the counties of Snyder, Northumberland and Union. John H. Sheibley, Esq., was nominated for the Assembly. Prothonotary, S. H. Beck; Director of the Poor, W. J. Graham; County Treasurer, Thomas Sutch; Jury Commissioner, Henry Folk; County Commissioner, J. R. Boden. Thomas H. Milligan was elected a delegate to the State Convention, and instructed to vote for Isaac Wright, of Newport, for State Treasurer.

The Democracy of Elk county don't dwell together in harmony, we grieve to say. A county convention the other day broke up in a row, just because two men wanted to be nominated for County Treasurer when only one is needed. Never mind; the Republicans will step in and settle the trouble by electing their own man.

Virginia.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LYNCHBURG, July 30.—The State Republican Convention is in session in Holcombe Hall with closed doors; but as the weather is very warm and the windows cannot be closed, reporters are taking notes. The Convention is choosing temporary officers. Gen. W. C. Wickersham, of Richmond, was elected temporary chairman.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 30.—At three o'clock the Convention reassembled with open doors. The chairman appointed a Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon James B. Sener, of Fredericksburg, for President of the Convention, and one Vice President from each Congressional district. The Committee on Credentials has been out all the evening. In the meantime the Convention has been entertained with speeches by both white and colored orators. The proceedings so far have been harmonious, and indicate the nomination of Mr. Hughes without opposition. The Convention adjourned until 9:30 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 9:00. The Committee on Credentials reported the names of delegates entitled to seats in the Convention. The delegates from the Virginia Republican Association of Washington City were reported entitled to seats on the floor, but not to vote. The report of the Committee on Organization was received, but declined to accept the Presidency of the Convention, said H. A. Page, colored, was nominated in his stead. The report of the committee was then adopted unanimously. On motion of Mr. Platt, to go into the nomination of a candidate for Governor created much discord and confusion, a disposition being manifested by Hughes's wing to spring the nomination before a plurality was agreed to. The balloting commenced, and resulted in a gag measure. Points of order, appeals and divisions, previous question, etc., were called and decided, and the balloting went at the same time. At the close of this dispatch a scene of great confusion prevails in the hall.

The friends of Major McMahon agreed to withdraw him, but refused to support Hughes. Mr. Carter obtained the floor, and nominated Gen. R. W. Hughes as the Republican candidate for Governor. It was moved that the nomination be made unanimous, but the motion was not entertained. Gen. Wickham next obtained the floor, and in a very appropriate speech nominated Maj. Edward McMahon as a candidate who could carry the foreign vote this fall campaign. Here a running cross fire arose about the action of the Convention in canvassers, ladies and bargains, and who shall be permanent officers of the Convention. Mr. Seaton (colored) thought Major McMahon the best man. What's said he, has been the cause of this Convention to-day? About three hundred to five hundred dollars has been spent in advertising, (a voice—McMahon's money,) and now they [illegible] Calloway; Judge James White, of Ballard; Capt. C. L. Ranone, of Fulton; D. A. Weld, of Graves; Judge Milton Brown, Chairman of the whole Committee.

The committee on the question of defining the southern boundary of the proposed new State think it best at present not to designate any special boundary, but leave the subject to the development of public opinion in the counties of Northern Mississippi; that those interested may decide that question for themselves, and thus by the feeling manifested give the best information as to where the southern boundary should naturally fall. They further suggest and invite the people in the sections immediately interested in the project in Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky to hold public meetings in their respective counties, to give a liberal interchange of opinion and co-operate and confer with the Executive Committee for their respective States appointed by this Convention.

Major L. B. Hart, of Tennessee, moved that it was the sense of the Convention that each fraction of the States proposed to form the new State is expected to pay its *pro rata* of the debt of the State from which the fraction is taken, which was adopted unanimously. It is also provided that in case of a vacancy in the Central Executive Committee appointed as above, the remaining members of the Committee shall have power to fill the vacancy.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to T. W. Campbell, Esq., for a map of the proposed new State made by him, which was hung in the Convention Hall during the sittings, and also to Colonel John J. Williams, who has offered, through the Committee, to make a large map to be placed at the disposal of the committee. Thanks were also offered to the citizens of Jackson for their generous hospitality extended to the delegates during their stay in their city. Nothing further appearing before the Convention, it adjourned to be reassembled at such time and place as the Central Executive Committee may designate. The utmost harmony prevailed in the deliberations of the body. Thirteen counties were represented from Western Tennessee and ten from North Mississippi. The Kentucky representation was light, owing to a misunderstanding as to the time of the assembly, but the evidence as given by the gentlemen with which those present participated, gives an earnest of the feeling which may be anticipated from that quarter.

POLYGAMY.

The Points in the Brigham Young Divorce Case.

SALT LAKE, July 30.—The papers in the case of Ann Eliza Webb Young, praying for a divorce from Brigham Young, were personally served yesterday. The prophet seemed undisturbed and passed the documents to his secretary. The following are the main parts of the complaint: The plaintiff avers that she is the wife of defendant, was married in April, 1868. Has two children by a former marriage. Has no personal property or means of living. For one year after marriage defendant lived with her; since he has taken other wives from her, furnished her and her children to live on a farm four miles from Salt Lake, where she had only as a servant to her mother. Had to do menial work, dressing coarsely and faring badly. Defendant visited her very seldom, only twice or three times out of an hour. Treated her with contempt and scorn, and stated to her that she was not his wife. On the 6th of 1873, by direction of defendant, plaintiff took up her residence in the 15th Ward, corner Marion avenue and F. St. Has been compelled to leave from want of support and fear and violence from defendant. Has called upon defendant frequently for maintenance, but has been refused. Is in destitute circumstances. Defendant has been obliged to sell her furniture to meet current expenses. She sues for a divorce on the ground of neglect and bad treatment. She states that her husband has an income of $40,000 per month; prays for her an allowance of $5,000 a year, and $2,000 a year to be paid down as a preliminary fee, and the issuance of the interlocutory decree. She also prays that she receive $1,000 per month for support. She finally prays that the sum of $20,000 be set aside from defendant's estate and paid over to her. The case is set for August 5th. Judge Emerson will probably hold the Court.

FIRE RECORD.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, is in town.

MINOR MATTERS

According to a reported conversation with Attorney General Williams to-day, the report of an extradition treaty with Belgium to meet the Carl Vogt case is merely speculation.

The findings of the Military Commission in the case of the Modoc Indians, recently tried, have not yet been received at the War Department.

THE CHOLERA.

Fourteen Deaths at Fayette, Mo., Out of a Population of 1,200.

FAYETTE, Mo., July 30.—There have been fourteen deaths in this town since we have last written, out of a population not exceeding 1,200. The disease originated in a picnic of negroes, which took place last Saturday, and came of overeating on wholesome food and drinking impure water from a small stream near by. Nine negroes died and a number are still sick. Three white railroad laborers and two well known citizens have also died. Large quantities of camphor and gunpowder have been burned by the authorities, and other means taken to stop the progress of the scourge. Only one death yesterday, and it is believe the disease has spent its force.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—One death from cholera, a negro man, who came from Lagrange, Ky., occurred in this city to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1873.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamships Java and Manhattan, from Liverpool.

Arrived, the steamship Virginia, from Glasgow.

SUIT AGAINST BONDSMEN.

In the United States District Court to-day, proceedings were commenced on a capias against C. G. Hoge, Wm. G. Fargo, J. Medl. Gerrish and S. G. Wheeler, bondsmen of General Daniel Butterfield, when he was Assistant Treasurer at New York, to recover three thousand dollars, the amount of the deficit discovered when he left the office.

RASCALLY STUPIDITY, OR VICE VERSA.

A report is current that William M. Tweed has escaped a new indictment through a stupid blunder or design on the part of some official. Andrew J. Garvey testified before the Grand Jury that he collected a settlement bill from the city of $40,000, and that he collected the bill through Ingersoll, to whom he gave on the same day his check for $95,000. On this and other testimony concerning the partial payment, the Grand Jury ordered an indictment against Tweed, Ingersoll and William E. King, Tweed's private secretary; but when the bill of indictment was returned for the signature of the Foreman, the name of Tweed was accidentally omitted, and the mistake (if such it was) was not rectified. Ingersoll and King having died, a new bill of indictment is worthless.

OUGHT TO HAVE PASSED.

An attempt was made to-day at the Cotton Exchange to pass a resolution censuring Garvey for making fictitious sales. It was voted down by a large majority, amid great excitement.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

The Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers to consider plans for a ship canal from the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico, met here to-day, and adjourned to meet at New Orleans.

ALL THE MODOCS FOUND GUILTY.

It is stated by parties who have been at the War Department that the Court has found all the Modoc Indians on trial, guilty of murder, and ordered all of them shot.

THE STORM IN NEWARK.

It is estimated that the damage by the rain storm yesterday at Newark will amount to over $500,000. Nearly all the basements in the city were flooded, several buildings damaged, and some set on fire by lightning. One house was thrown down and many others injured. Two grocery stores were ruined by the flood, also a shoe store. Factories had machinery damaged and hundreds of poor people in the low part of the city were driven out of cellers, several having narrow escapes from drowning.

VIOLATING OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The government has commenced suit against the firm of Downing & Co., glass inspectors, to recover seventy-five thousand dollars penalties for alleged violations of the revenue laws.

FUNERAL OF A JOURNALIST.

The funeral of James Conlon, a talented young journalist, took place to-day from his late residence in Union square. Many friends of the deceased were present, among them prominent journalists. The remains were taken to Greenwood. The Coroner has been decided to investigate the mystery surrounding the death of Mr. Conlon.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire in the Iowa penitentiary, at Fort Madison, on Tuesday evening, caused a loss of $10,000 to the prison, and $20,000 to the contractors who hired the prison labor.

A St. Louis boodlum, thirteen years old, stole a cash-sack containing $8,000 worth of mining stocks, from the depot in that city. The thief was arrested, and $10,000 worth of the securities recovered.

The late Lewis Tappan, of Brooklyn, left less than $5,000 worth of property to be divided between his wife and daughter.

Reports from Wisconsin state that that the crop of small grain in that State will average twenty bushels per acre, and be of excellent quality.

There being no evidence to implicate Mrs. Moore and Joseph Hanson in the murder of the Pennsylvania Railroad watchman, at Philadelphia, they were discharged from custody.

In the base ball match at Boston, yesterday, the home club beat the Philadelphians, 23 to 10.

The members of the Philadelphia City Councils, and other gentlemen, who constitute the excursion party, arrived at St. Louis from Cincinnati this afternoon, and left for the West by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, last night. They go direct to Denver, where they remain two days, then proceed to Salt Lake City, Yosemite valley and San Francisco.

At Cleveland on Friday Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and American Girl will trot, for the first time this season, together, in the free for all race, for a purse of $6,000.

Five hundred Granges were in session at Lawrence, Ks., yesterday, to reorganize a State Grange. The meeting will last three days. Reports from State Masters show that last January there were only ten Granges in the State; now there are over four hundred.

Reports from all parts of Kansas indicate a large crop, and oats and corn will be light.

Horse Radish Every Day in the Year.

By using the Imperial Russian Mustard persons who are partial to the flavor of horse radish can have it at all seasons. It is an agreeable desideratum for either the luncheon, dinner or supper table. For sale wholesale by Jesse H. Lippincott.

THE NEW STATE MOVEMENT.

Closing Proceedings of the Convention at Jackson, Tenn.

JACKSON, TENN., July 30.—The Convention reassembled at 9 A. M., Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Mississippi in the chair. The resolution offered by Mr. Timlin, of Tennessee, yesterday, providing for the appointment of a Central Executive Committee composed of five members from each State, whose duty it should be to present the question in its most favorable bearings in their respective sections, resulted in the following selection for Tennessee: Milton Brown, of Madison; James Fentress, of Haridman; W. R. Hamby, of Obion; A. H. Rhodes, of Henderson; J. W. Brown, of Shelby. The committee on the part of Mississippi is composed as follows: John Robertson, of De Soto; W. H. Kilpatrick, of Alcorn; J. H. Cocke, of Tate; Geo. M. Govan, of Marshall; J. R. Morgan, of De Soto. The committee on the part of Kentucky is as follows: J. B. Madin, Jr., of McCracken; Ex Gov. G. O. C. Hill, of Calloway; Judge James White, of Ballard; Capt. C. L. Ranone, of Fulton; D. A. Weld, of Graves; Judge Milton Brown, Chairman of the whole Committee.

The committee on the question of defining the southern boundary of the proposed new State think it best at present not to designate any special boundary, but leave the subject to the development of public opinion in the counties of Northern Mississippi; that those interested may decide that question for themselves, and thus by the feeling manifested give the best information as to where the southern boundary should naturally fall. They further suggest and invite the people in the sections immediately interested in the project in Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky to hold public meetings in their respective counties, to give a liberal interchange of opinion and co-operate and confer with the Executive Committee for their respective States appointed by this Convention.

Major L. B. Hart, of Tennessee, moved that it was the sense of the Convention that each fraction of the States proposed to form the new State is expected to pay its *pro rata* of the debt of the State from which the fraction is taken, which was adopted unanimously. It is also provided that in case of a vacancy in the Central Executive Committe appointed as above, the remaining members of the Committee shall have power to fill the vacancy.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to T. W. Campbell, Esq., for a map of the proposed new State made by him, which was hung in the Convention Hall during the sittings, and also to Colonel John J. Williams, who has offered, through the Committee, to make a large map to be placed at the disposal of the committee. Thanks were also offered to the citizens of Jackson for their generous hospitality extended to the delegates during their stay in their city. Nothing further appearing before the Convention, it adjourned to be reassembled at such time and place as the Central Executive Committee may designate.

The utmost harmony prevailed in the deliberations of the body. Thirteen counties were represented from Western Tennessee and ten from North Mississippi. The Kentucky representation was light, owing to a misunderstanding as to the time of the assembly, but the evidence as given by the gentlemen with which those present participated, gives an earnest of the feeling which may be anticipated from that quarter.

CRIMES.

A Negro Shot by an Officer.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—A negro named Isham Miller, charged with rape, was shot and killed in Marion county, Kentucky, a few days since. Officers went out to arrest him, and finding him in a field, ordered him to accompany them. Miller started off with them, when a gun in the hands of one of the arresting party was discharged, the contents entering Miller's body and causing death in an hour. The officer claims that the gun was discharged accidentally, and has given himself up for trial.

Shooting Affray at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30.—This evening, about nine o'clock, John Werkmeister, who keeps a market stall at No. 651 State street, shot Mike Beemin, the bull entering his back under the shoulder and lodging in the left breast, inflicting a wound which is pronounced fatal. Beemin had attacked Werkmeister with the avowed intention of whipping him on account of some previous difficulty between them. Werkmeister placed himself under arrest.

AQUATIC.

Another Chance for a Foul—Brown, of Halifax, Accepts Biglin's Challenge.

HALIFAX, July 30.—Brown accepted the challenge to-day, from Biglin, of New York, to row a race in Bedford Harbor for $2,000 a side, adjourning to meet at this place on the same terms offered by Brown to Sadler some time ago.

Thieves Arrested at Newark, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., July 30, 1873.

Today, Chief of Police Rankin, assisted by Policeman and Jailor Larimore, after a desperate resistance, succeeded in arresting William May and William Grayham, the latter cross-eyed, both supposed to be from Cincinnati; they ran under the "Working" the hotels. In their possession were found a solid plain silver sugar or butter bowl, hammered up, which was unscrewed from the base of the original—a lot of skeleton keys, and a new pair of low-cut shoes. The parties will be held a few days.

Modification of the Law in Regard to the Mexican Free Zone.

MATAMORAS, July 30.—Late advices from the City of Mexico, state that a proposition will be made by the government to Congress, which meets in September, to modify the law in regard to the Zone Libre, restoring the free importation of merchandise under it to the ports of Matamoras and Nuava Loredo, and requiring duties to be paid on such goods as may exceed the privilege of free importation to receive such goods as may be consumed at these places through the interior of Mexico. This will prevent the accumulation of large quantities of free goods at so many different points as to render the frontier goods are smuggled into the interior of Mexico or the United States.

The German Teachers' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—The session of the German Teachers' Convention to-day was mainly devoted to the reading of essays which were received approvingly by the members generally, but were not of special interest to the general reader. Resolutions were adopted declaring that gymnastic exercises in the public schools would tend largely to further the physical development and perfection of the rising generation, and that it is the duty of the Convention to endevor to have them introduced. After the appointment of various committees the Convention adjourned to take a drive through the city and suburbs.

Movements of the President.

PEEKSKILL, July 30.—President Grant spent the forenoon at Overlook to-day in viewing the splendid scenery. After dinner he took his departure for Kingston, reaching there at four P. M., where he met with an enthusiastic reception. In the evening a grand reception was given him at the residence of Gen. Sharpe. In response to calls the President made a short address. He leaves for New York to-morrow morning.

Corner in No. 2 Wheat.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The supposed corner in No. 2 wheat was fully disclosed this afternoon, the price for cash or July advancing to $1 22½. It is stated that vessels are already chartered to take out all wheat now in store here, and indications are that prices will be still further advanced. Seller August, closed this evening at $1 14.

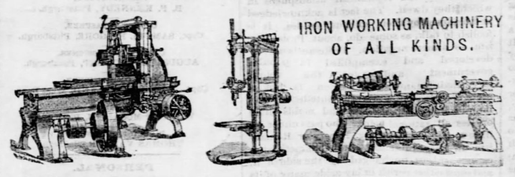
Death of Another Victim of Nobody.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Miss Elizabeth Pierce died from injuries received by the accident last night. Mrs. Dooley, of Elmira, lies in a critical condition. The remainder of the wounded are doing well.

The American Boneless Sardines

Are just the thing for excursions or daily luncheons They are unrivalled as a repast, or for sandwiches the hunter, angler or picnicker will find enjoyment in their use. For sale wholesale by Jesse H. Lippincott.

HUTCHISON & CO.



IRON WORKING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Union Stone Emery Wheels, Steam Pumps, Hunton Governors, Rubber Hose, Belting and Packing, Leather Belting, single and double, Hydraulic and Screw Jacks, Babcock Fire Extinguishers, Portable Engines, Morse Twist Drills and Reamers, Steam Guages, Lathe Chucks, &c

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

No. 28 Wood Street, Corner Second Avenue

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

NEW SUMMER STOCK AT BOTTOM PRICES.

White Goods, Dress Linens and Suitings, Japanese Poplins, Lawns, Percales, Prints, Ginghams, Cottonades, Jeans, Sheetings, Shirtings, Checks, Ticks, &c., &c.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP SHOULD CALL AND EXAMINE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

New Store, 239 and 241 Liberty Street.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

C. Arbuthnot ..... W. F. Shannon ..... J. G. Stephenson.

THE SARATOGA OF THE WEST

CUTLER HOUSE AND W. C. SHELDON'S Magnetic Mineral Springs AND Bathing Establishment, GRAND HAVEN, Mich.,

UNQUESTIONABLY ONE OF THE BEST MINERAL SPRINGS In the World

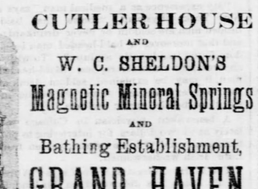
W. C. SHELDON, Esq., Grand Haven, Michigan.

You have probably the best analysis ever made in America. I think there is none other so complete in this country. I have used the water of your Springs, one of the strongest in the world, and have had as much benefit as other in this country having an equal number of cure and valuable medicinal constituents.

C. T. P. BUCK, Manager Hotel. Sharpsburg, Pa., July 22, 1873.

I find this the strongest sample I have thus far analysed in Michigan.

SAML. P. DUFFIELD, State Chemist.



C. T. P. BUCK, Manager Hotel.

C. P. BROWN, Consulting Physician and Genl. Superintendent.

The most popular Summer Resort in the Northwest.

SPLENDID HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE

FISHING, ROWING, SAILING, AND STEAMBOATING.

Route from the East, via Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Grand Rapids, and Indiana R. Road; or via Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne Road to Chicago, thence by steamer direct to Grand Haven.

MAGNETIC MINERAL SPRINGS

SPRING LAKE, MICHIGAN.

Are now open for the reception of guests. Rates of board, $2 per day; $12 per week; $40 per month. Special rates to families. Address

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

PEARL WHEAT.

The attention of "One Schumaker" having been called to the advertisement of the Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Company, CLAIMING exclusive rights of Manufacture Pearl Wheat, under patent dated January 9, 1872, I would say that I have manufactured the article since 1867, and shall continue to make it.

All those using or selling Pearl Wheat, and desiring to compare the quality, are requested to send for a sample, and if satisfied that mine is the best and cheapest I will be much obliged, and hope that I will guarantee all selling the same against damages by reason of infringement of letter patent No. 122,543 and all others.

F. Schumacher,

No. 52 North Diamond, Pittsburgh.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

255 LIBERTY STREET.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—INQUIRE of P. L. GRIM, at New Galilee, Pa.

WANTED — CARPENTERS — THIRTY Railroad. Inquire of JOHN S. LOVE, at round House, Lear Station.

WANTED—SITUATION—A SITUATION as Clerk in a Grocery. Second Writer. Good references given. Wages not so much of an object as permanent situation. Address M. L., Commercial office.

WANTED—15 LABORING MEN, 10 Brickyard Hands, 6 Farm and Garden Hands, 10 Gale and Women for factory housework and cooking. Help of all kind required. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873.

THE Boston *Herald* asserts that "the fact that a newspaper is an 'organ' of any party, church or man, throws a doubt upon its veracity. The independent press can afford to tell the truth." Yes—and tell it at all times.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Why doesn't it do so, then? If it has such large resources of truth, it is very parsimonious in the use of them.

IN ADDITION to the Philadelphia Line of steamships to Liverpool, which is American exclusively, the Red Star Line of foreign steamships will also ply regularly between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The Kenilworth, the second of this line, arrived on Monday, in fifteen days from Liverpool, with a full cargo. Philadelphia is thus in a fair way to regain her lost foreign commerce.

THE Democratic editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* has been drifting about in the clouds so long that he spurns the idea of trying to cross the Atlantic in a balloon with Prof. WISE. He knows what it is, politically, to be up in a balloon, and you don't catch him! "If," says he, "Mont Blanc were a solid lump of gold, and if in order to become the owner of it we had nothing to do but go over in Professor WISE'S balloon and take possession of it, we would a thousand times rather sit down on the shore of Massachusetts Bay and starve to death. For we should then have at least the stern satisfaction of knowing where we were, and what we were doing."

THE N. Y. *Express* is saddenad by the quarrelsome spirit in its party, and the unwillingness in the old-liners to give up everything—name, associations and traditions—for the mere chance of success. It regrets to see old Democrats denounced as fools or knaves, and says:

"The cause of defeat, in the case of Seymour and Blair, was owing in part to Democratic treachery, and in part to the want of wisdom in the selection of candidates; while in the case of Greeley and Brown, it was owing in part to that miserable infirmity of bad taste and worse temper—which first declared fiercely that the nominations were not fit to be made, and then, with abounding zeal, urged people to support them. The same folly in the germ is now seen; and if the marplots and malcontents are successful, *it will end as in* 1868 *and* 1872."

THE N. Y. *Graphic*, which is furthering the scheme of Prof. WISE to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, invited BEN. BUTLER, DANA, G. W. CHILDS, and General MCCLELLAN, each separately, to go along with WISE, as historian of this grand æronautic scheme. They all declined, like those invited to the feast, on account of previous engagements. It was cruel, we must say, to invite BUTLER, who wants to go up in a balloon of his own; but we are sorry DANA declined—he could be so well spared. Let the *Graphic* try Lord GORDON-GORDON; and if that expedient fails for getting rid forever of that nuisance, there is BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, and horny-handed SAM. CARY, and Gen. LILLY, of Pennsylvania, any of whom would answer the purpose, to say nothing of B. GRATZ BROWN and FRANK BLAIR. There is plenty of material for the *Graphic* to work on; so let it try, try again.

WE SEE a paragraph in some of our exchanges, quoted on the authority of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, to the effect that State Treasurer MACKEY feeling sure of a nomination, it is arranged that the editor of the COMMERCIAL shall be a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator SCOTT, and both SCOTT and CAMERON are set down as favoring the move. It is a little singular that the person most interested in this arrangement should know nothing about it. We have never been consulted or spoken to about any such programme, and as we have not the slightest ambition to be United States Senator, no such scheme has ever entered our brain. There seems, however, to be an irresistible inclination, in certain quarters, to couple the name of the editor of this paper with nearly every prominent office in the State; and to stop this constant use of his name in such connection, he desires to say now, once for all, and most emphatically, that he is not a party to such arrangement, and that he is not and does not desire to be a candidate for United States Senator or any other office.

THE latest phase of the New Departure tendencies of the Democratic party was developed yesterday at Columbus, where a so-called People's Convention was held. There is an air of "We, the people," about the proceedings which would be worth talking about, if the movement were not so palpably fraudulent. But a crowd of scheming Democratic office-hunters cannot, at this late day, deceive anybody by meeting in the name of the people, prating of the breaking down of party barriers, and passing resolutions which mean anything or nothing, according as they are read forward or backward.

Mr. TOM EWING, in his speech before the Convention, knew what he was saying when he told his hearers the unwelcome truth, that, "no matter how disaffected the Republicans may be in their own ranks, few or none can be recruited to the Democratic party." There is, as Mr. EWING sorrowfully admitted, a prejudice against the name of Democrat, and this prejudice will stamp beforehand with *ignoble* failure any attempt of the Democratic party, no matter what title it may assume, to sneak back to power and influence in this country. "Most Democrats," says Mr. EWING, "have not come to this conclusion." So much the worse for the Democrats, and so much the "better for the nation. Mr. EWING'S speech was the only lucid thing said at Columbus, and, with one or two trifling exceptions, we agree with him. His "conclusion" is ours, without the change of a letter or a comma, viz.: "That the Democratic party is powerless and ineffective as an ally, and not a fit instrument of Reform in American politics."

THIRD PARTIES.

Those who are too pure, (in their own esteem,) or too quarrelsome, or too full of cussedness generally to remain contentedly in either of the parties, continually point to the old Free Soil party as an illustration of the results that may be accomplished by third parties. The reasoning is somewhat in this fashion:

The object of the Free Soil party was the abolition of slavery.

Slavery was abolished.

Ergo: Its abolition was due to the Free Soil party.

The error, here, is in the conclusion. It is palpably a *non sequitur*. The major and the minor propositions are correct; but it by no means follows that the Free Soil party, from a small beginning, grew into a party potent enough to abolish slavery.

Because, in fact, it never did. The Liberty party preceded the Free Soil party, and accomplished nothing, politically. It was able to rally a few earnest, conscientious men around its standards, but it grew too slowly to produce any perceptible effects on the politics of the country. The Free Soil party followed it, but on a lowered platform, contending more particularly against the spread of slavery than for its abolition, basing its action on the right of the people to the freedom of the soil. This lowered action brought a slight increase in numbers, but the Free Soil party, as a party, accomplished nothing beyond electing PARKER, DIXON and a few others to the House of Representatives, and SUMNER, CHASE and HALE to the United States States Senate; and these were elected, not by the strength of that party, but by coalitions with one or the other of the two existing parties.

It was the defeat of the Whig party, under Gen. SCOTT, in 1852, and the subsequent attempt of the slaveholders to repeal the Missouri Compromise, that gave birth to the Republican party in 1855. The Free Soil party was, at that time, at the end of its string. It had accomplished but little, was stationary in numbers, and had practically disbanded in 1853. The Republican party sprang up not in consequence of it, but out of the exigencies of the occasion, and the organization of the other was quietly abandoned, in the few places where it was still maintained. The Republican party succeeded it, but was not born of it, although the mission of the two was its some measure cognate.

The five years' struggle of the Republican party, growing out of the high-handed attempt to carry slavery into the national territories, culminated in 1860 in the election of LINCOLN. This the South regarded as a cause of war; secede; brought on a rebellion that involved a severe, and for some time doubtful, struggle; and the addition of slavery followed, not as the result of the political action of any party, but as a war expedient, rendered necessary by the exigencies of a prolonged and uncertain struggle.

But, it may be said, the Free Soil party educated the people into anti-slavery ideas, and so rendered the abolition of slavery possible. Doubtless it did, measurably; and in that way contributed to a result, indirectly, which it never could have reached, directly; but if there had not existed, deep down in every human heart, a thorough conviction that slavery was wrong, and a strong loathing of its enormities and oppressions, independent of all political teaching and action, neither the Free Soil party nor any other party could have worked out the result that was accomplished. It was that natural detestation of slavery which exists in every heart that rendered the abolition of slavery possible, and which responded so heartily to the act when it was done. The Free Soil party did not make this sentiment; but, finding it, cultivated and developed it to a large extent, leaving to the war, and the events which preceded it, the task of its further developement to the point of effective action.

The Free Soil party, then, of itself, and as a third party, accomplished but little, and died in the wilderness, without having ever caught sight of the shores of the promised land. Its career was an honorable one; but it cannot be cited as a proof of the efficiency of third parties, or as an instance of a third party growing into national and successful existence.

Besides that, the Free Soil party had a cause. It had principles, and definite aims. It was arrayed against the most gigantic wrong that was ever confronted politically, and made its appeal to the national conscience with a force that justified its separate existence. It was, in fact, rendered a political necessity by the subserviency of both the other parties to the Slave power. It was the only instrumentality that conscientious people had for protesting against that subserviency, and its separate existence as a third party was justified by the necessities of the time. No such wrong now exists to justify another such party—none that can be for a moment compared with it; and, as participants in the struggle to overthrow African slavery—all of which we saw and part of which we were—we protest against any citation of the Free Soil party—framed on sacred principles and for sacred purposes—as a justification to the political soreheads and adventurers who now seek to form a new party solely to gratify personal revenges or to attain the objects of their personal ambition. When a wrong equal in its magnitude to African slavery again arises to be confronted, and when both political parties bow down to it instead of opposing it, a third party may be necessary; but no such wrong now exists, and no third party that may now be formed can put itself in the place of the Free Soil party, or plead its justification.

The Free Soil party was not a failure, although it did not attain to direct success; but third parties, generally, are failures, and unless under very extraordinary circumstances, must always be so. Parties must exist; but the party in power and the party in opposition are competent to meet and decide all ordinary political questions. The party out watches the party in, and is a curb upon it, so that there is no wrong perpetrated that one will not suffer by and the other gain correspondingly. Third parties may serve for awhile as sources of distraction and temporary troubles; but their adherents soon tire of being always out in the cold, and gravitate naturally to one or the other of the old organizations. They are excessive to keep up, and breed continually new causes of disintegration; and when the necessity for them is not clearly apparent they are always short lived.

GROUNDLESS ALARM.

Some of our contemporaries discuss the subject of Romanism, its actual extension and prospective ascendancy in the country as if it were a matter with which the people had to deal in the ordinary course of their political activity. In other words, they seem to regard it as an evil to be encountered and overcome by the familiar machinery of popular agitation. Perhaps for the moment they forget that, by reason of our free civil institutions, Catholics are at liberty without let or hindrance to propagate their faith in all legitimate ways, and that, by reason of our prevalent Protestantism, they are exempt even from those minor disabilities and restraints which legislation is not needed to impose. The founders of the American government were, of course, well aware that a monarchy, even a despotism administered by an able and good ruler may be a beneficent form of government, free from some of the evils which are apt to distract a republic; they knew equally well that a supreme arbiter of religious faith, whose authority is generally recognized, may serve to secure uniformity of belief, and to prevent the rise and diffusion of those extravagant errors in doctrine into which men left to the exercise of their own reason are liable to fall. They, however, preferred a republic, and as regards religion they chose to leave the concern entirely to the voluntary care of the people. Full of respect for English law and for English political precedents, they almost disregard both in refusing to recognize any exception to the universal law of liberty or to impose any restraint upon adherents of the Papacy who might seek to make proselytes in the young republic. The liberality of the refusal is the more noteworthy, as to many of the most liberal and enlightened minds in Europe, a hundred years ago, a different policy on the part of the founders of the American government would certainly have seemed a just and judicious precaution. It would have been deemed a sufficient reason for such disabilities to allege that religionists who profess allegiance to a foreign potentate, deny the right to freedom of conscience, and assert for their church the right to enforce conformity to its laws, have no just claim to the enjoyment of liberties which, wherever they have had the power, they have withheld from others. The argument appeared to LOCKE and other Englishmen of equal eminence fully to justify those laws against Papacy which remained on the English statute book until a few years ago, and it is a significant fact that, in the nation of Europe most distinguished to-day for culture and freedom of thought, legislation designed to protect the government from the hostility of the Papacy, even now meets with very extensive favor. And it is, no doubt, an undercurrent of conviction as to the reasonableness and justice of exercising some direct control over the movements of a sect holding opinions so dangerous to liberty and human rights, that gives tone to the newspaper discussion of Romanist increase in the United States. The writers may not even be aware that their warnings and remonstrances suggest any such interpretation, and certainly few of them would defend or consciously maintain the justice or propriety of the sort of interference which the language seems to favor. All look and cheerfully on reflection recognize the fact that, under our Constitution and laws, all sects enjoy equal rights and that every man is at liberty to embrace and practice whatever form of religion is not immediately incompatible with the public safety.

It is not surprising that some alarm is felt, in view of the rapid increase of the sect in the United States. In 1850 its chiefs reported 1,222 church edifices, accommodating 667,203 persons, and in 1870 they reported 3,806 churches accommodating 1,960,514 persons, and valued at more than sixty millions of dollars. In the same year they claimed a membership of 5,500,000. As in 1850 they reported only 1,173,709 members, the growth of the denomination must have amounted to somewhat more than 4,000,000 in twenty years. We must, however, recollect that a considerable proportion of this increase was derived from abroad. Between 1847 and 1860 rather more than a million and a half of Irish came into the country, most of them Romanists. During the same period nearly as many Germans came in, of whom twenty-five per cent. were Catholics. Thus nearly 2,000,000 of the increase is accounted for. Moreover, by the annexation of California and New Mexico, some 250,000 members were added to the same church, and probably as many more were added by immigration from other countries, thus making up two-thirds or half of the Romanist increase by mere immigration. And it must be recollected that in the estimate of membership in the Catholic Church are included all members of Catholic families. Perhaps also it is only judicious to make considerable allowance for exaggeration or unintentional mistakes in counting; no one being ignorant of the difficulty of being exact when numbering forces in the presence of the enemy. Mere numbers are imposing, and if one can excite depressing alarm or gain prestige by adding a figure or two, General BONAPARTE being judge, it would be pusillanimous to spare the digits. But admitting the increase of the sect to have been as rapid as it is represented, there is no ground for alarm or anxiety. There can be no doubt that they are and have long been making desperate efforts, both in this country and in England, to compensate themselves for losses in other countries. In England they have made some notable acquisitions, especially among the clergy of the Established Church and among the higher classes. But even there their gains are grossly exaggerated by the zeal and fears of a religious party. It appears that the cable misrepresented the Archbishop of Canterbury's language on the subject. The report of his remarks in the House of Lords, a few days ago, shows his Grace quite at ease. Instead of betraying the fright ascribed to him by the telegraph, he said that in his judgment "there was no cause for alarm." And we do not believe that any one who has any real knowledge of the English people can long entertain serious fears of their return to the old superstition. There is less reason if less be possible to anticipate such a descent as the destiny of the American republic. The self-sentimentalists here and there, ignorant of history and ignorant of the system they adopt may be won over. But men and women nurtured in the free spirit of Protestantism and by reading familiar with the degradation and generally deplorable results caused by Romanism in all the countries in which it has prevailed, are little exposed to the peril of its fascinations. Even the uneducated citizens of the republic brought up Protestants are for the most part safe from seduction in that direction, the details of the system being opposed and repulsive to all the ideas engendered by republican life. In fact, they are in more danger of running into a very different extreme, and of renouncing not only all spiritual authority, but all recognition of spiritual things, and of adopting materialism and blank atheism as their religion. Such a transition is not peculiar to the freedom of Protestantism, it being in fact one of the commonest results of reaction against Romanist superstition.

But while American Protestants in general are little liable to Romanist perversion, Romanists on the other hand, are greatly influenced by the republican atmosphere in which they dwell. The fact is acknowledged and deplored by their spiritual guides. It is foolish to talk, as some do, about Protestantism as a mere negation. Protesantism fully developed and exemplified in popular government and in the voluntary maintenance of religion is not a mere negation but a powerful intellectual and moral life which penetrates and molds more or less all rational beings who pass under its influence. For one thing, Popery or Romanism in its genuine historical characteristics cannot subsist unchanged by the side of it, and must either perish or lay aside many of its distinctive and objectionable features. No doubt whenever it ceases to receive large accessions from Europe, the inevitable transformation will go on with accelerated velocity.

COAL shipments by the Ohio river for the past three years from January to August 1:

	1871. Bushels.	1872. Bushels.	1873. Bushels.
January	5,804,000	8,021,000	7,995,000
February	6,857,000	....	7,995,000
March	11,494,000	128,000	8,787,000
April	5,738,000	17,468,000	8,036,000
May	8,265,000	116,000	4,822,000
June	....	8,223,000	....
July	....	9,520,000	6,420,000
Total	38,080,000	43,476,000	44,055,000

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The reading room established in the new Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger depot in Chicago is pronounced a success. It is said that over 1,900 persons have visited this source of amusement and instruction during the past four weeks. The rooms are provided with over 100 newspapers and quite a number of magazines. Some benevolent merchants have donated 150 yards of matting which gives the room a cheerful and cosy appearance.

Boston tried its hand at rivaling Chicago in the fire business, and was badly beaten. Baltimore has just finished the same effort, a big loser. These small-fry towns may as well give in. The only successful rival of the Chicago blaze will be the final one, when the "elements, themselves shall melt with fervent heat."—*Chicago Times.*

"My experience as a medical man," says a New York physician, "shows that baldheaded men are seldom or never drunkards; and that moreover a bald-headed man is seldom found in a lunatic asylum." To which an irreverent customer replies, "Bald-headed men, it may be explained, seldom drink at their own expense, and there are no public institutions beside lunatic asylums."

A benevolent physician in Chicago was lately fined two dollars for interfering to protect some mild Chinese washerwomen from irate Irish washerwomen.

The Warren, Virginia, *Sentinel* says: "Alfred A. R. Bolen has discovered on his land, in Harmony Hollow, upon the western slope of the Blue Ridge, a vein of copper ore, about twenty yards in width, and which he has traced upon the surface about a quarter of a mile."

Twenty drops of camphorated spirits is said to be a very excellent prophylactic for cholera, to be taken every morning during the prevalence of the disease. The cholera is not here and is not expected, but the specific may be handy.

Mr. M. Stocking, of Saunders county, Nebraska, clipped this year, ten thousand pounds of wool from 1,600 sheep. The fleece of one yearling weighed seventeen pounds. All of this without housing or any extraordinary care. Is not this the best sheep country in the United States?

An order for machinery was recently received in Indianapolis which was written on a postal card, which was then inclosed in an envelope with a three cent stamp on it, and the package then sent by express at a cost of twenty-five cents, pre-paid. The sender was one of your careful men, and determined to have the thing reach its destination.

A straight line is said to be the shortest both in morals and geometry.

A medal has been struck to commemorate the entry of the Italians into Rome. It is to be distributed to all who have rendered meritorious service in obtaining the independence, liberty and unity of Italy. The King is to receive the medal in gold, General Garibaldi in silver, and deputies, senators and others in copper. Not more than one thousand are to be struck.

Dr. John C. Peters, having been sent West by the New York Board of Health to examine and report on the cholera epidemic at Memphis and Nashville, pronounces the disease nothing less than the Asiatic, but entertains no idea that it will prove serious where cleanliness is observed.

A nourishing, and, as the old topers say, "a satisfying drink," is recommended to every body, and particularly to those who perform physical labor. It is made by putting about two teaspoonfuls of oatmeal in a tumbler of water. It is like Guinness' ale—meat, drink and lodging. Hunters, trappers and men greatly exposed to fatigue, say it is the best thing ever tried. The above is from the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*. The paragraph covers very thinly, the most desperate confidence game of the age. What a tipple is this for the stalwarth hunters of the West!

The manager of a Paris theater has recently sold some of his stage property. Among the articles offered for sale were the following named: A sea, consisting of twelve waves, the tenth, which is greater than the others, being a little damaged. Half a dozen black edged clouds in good condition. A spick-span new rainbow. A superior snow storm, consisting of flakes of fine paper. Two other snow storms of inferior quality. Three bottles with lightning flashes. One setting sun of not much account. A new moon. An elephant, a crocodile and three dragons. Several vials of alcohol good for apparitions and the production of blue flames. Lastly, some entirely new thunder.

Explorations are going on in a mound near Vincennes, Ind., which turns out skeletons said to have belonged to sundry members of the Toltec race, 3,000 years ago. These, now, are a pretty ancient commodity of old bones, and few nations that pride themselves on their antiquity can beat them in mounds. By the way, afford a rich field for American antiquarians, and one that has been little worked.

The Chicago *Tribune*, quoting an article from the Cheyenne *Leader*, on the subject of the indiscriminate slaughter of buffaloes in the far West, says: Last year 200,000 were killed for their skins alone. The extension of railroads has given the hunters an opportunity to drive the buffaloes into comparatively restricted districts, and thus they are penned and shot down, and tens of thousands of carcasses are left rotting on the ground.

A Boston paper says: "Those who want the regatta at Saratoga object to Springfield because there are too many bars in the river and not enough on land."

"I found it very inconvenient, and a great loss of time," said Chateaubriand, "to dine before seven o'clock. My wife wanted to dine at five o'clock, and insisted on that hour. After many arguments and many heated discussions, we finally compromised upon six o'clock—an hour which was very inconvenient to us both. This is what they call domestic concessions."

A California gentleman thought himself justified in sending his cook to a lunatic asylum because she persisted in boiling cucumbers for his breakfast.

The Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin* has this story: A swallow has built its nest in one of the life preservers placed under the cabin roof on the forward part of the steamer Senator, and there the feathered mistress chirps gaily while the boat is passing up and down the river, unless she should happen to take a notion to try her wings for a little exercise. While she was hatching the eggs she remained in her nest almost steadily, but since she has a young brood to feed, she is always quite often searching for their daily bread to furnish them. She follows the boat up and down the river, and if two or three steamers should happen to be in the river together, and she should be temporarily absent on a foraging expedition, she will always select that which contains her family. She is quite a pet with the crew of the boat.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that the aggregate annual production of paper is 1,090,000 tons, of which nearly one-third, or 317,387 tons, is produced in the United States, while Germany produces 180,000 tons, and Great Britain exactly the same quantity as Germany, the French product being 148,000 tons. In the United States the number of paper mills has increased about 50 per cent. since 1850—the present number being 812, and the value of their average annual product nearly $67,000,000.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

Ossian E. Dodge is sued for $1,000 by one of his attorneys in his recent divorce case. Mr. Dodge thinks the fee extortionate, and explains in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

Their Graces, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, have given offense to the High Church portion of the British public, by appearing at the ball tendered by the corporation of London to the Shah. Their offense was not so much that they went to the ball as that the ball they went to took place on Friday, a day which they have been reminded by a solemn protest is designated by the church of which they are dignitaries as a day of fasting and prayer.

Dayton, Ohio, has a man without arms, who writes a good deal more legibly than many college students. He has proved himself to be not only a correct bookkeeper, but a most estimable man.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart Phelps refers, in print, to Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacher, as "a woman who has a voice as sweet as a robin's, a face as serene as a Madonna's, a courage as resolute as an apostle's, and a purpose as fixed as a Quaker's, and who wears her bonnet into the pulpit besides."

It appears that Mr. John C. Shafer, of Washington, D. C., did not commit suicide, as his friends suspected. In a fit of despondency, caused by financial embarrassments, he recklessly moved to Chicago, where, poor man, he now is.

Darwin is a member of the Church of England.

Mrs. Rebecca Laney, of Cambridge, Mass., has become hopelessly insane from excitement consequent upon her forced attendance in court as a witness in a murder trial.

A Prussian Amazon has appeared in Spain. A Valencia newspaper says: "We have had the pleasure of seeing the Prussian heroine announced, who will, it is said, command a battalion of volunteers against the Carlists. She is well grown, hardly twenty-five years old, has a rather pretty face, and blonde hair. She wore a long upper garment, long riding trowsers, and a Phrygian cap, and carried a cavalry sword."

Mrs. Annie Howell died at Jerseyville, Illinois, on Saturday last, in her ninety-fifth year. She was the oldest person in Jersey county, and had lived under every President from Washington to Grant.

Macauley had a taste for ballad literature, and one day he bought a quantity of songs from a street minstrel in the Strand. On his way home he was astonished, on suddenly stopping, to find himself surrounded by a company of small boys, looking up at him as if they were expecting something. "Now, then," said he to them, "what is it?" "Well, that is a good 'un," replied the boys, "after we've a come all this way!" "But what are you waiting for?" he asked, astonished at the boys' familiarity. "Waiting for? Why, to hear you sing, to be sure."

Professor Dana, of Yale College, has been chosen a member of the French Academy of Sciences.

Laura Fair has at last settled up her accounts, and she finds it cost her $21,000 to shoot her victim.

Major Wallace Spear, Chief Engineer of the Norfolk, Va., navy yard, died in Ludlow, Vt., on Saturday.

Mrs. S. J. Van Vliet, the accomplished Milwaukee forger, has been sent to State prison for two years. She wanted to become penitentiary correspondent for one of the Milwaukee papers.

Hon. H. E. Havens, member of Congress from the Sixth District, has sold his interest in the Springfield, Mo., *Patriot*, of which he has held a controlling interest for a number years. It is one of the best papers in the State.

Chicago promises to see the biggest kind of a libel suit. Mr. W. T. Storey having published a card over his own signature, in which he says: "I am impressed with the conviction, and have not a particle of doubt, that the death which occurred in my family six months ago came of the gross recklessness, carelessness and neglect of the attending physician, H. A. Johnson."

When the Shah of Persia left England his chamberlain left his son under the care of Dr. L. Schmitz, to be educated at the International College at Spring Grove, near Isleworth.

Prof. John W. Burgess, late of Knox College, Illinois has been selected for one of the vacant professorships at Amherst College.

Collector Judd has given a Federal appointment to a woman. Miss Mary Ryan has been assigned to the position of light house keeper at the new light house at South Chicago, with a salary of $540 a year.

Bret Harte is dramatizing his "Luck of Roaring Camp" for a Broadway theater. Boucicault is co-operating in the work.

Anna Dickinson mades her debut in an adaptation by C. W. Taylerure of "The Scarlet Letter."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: "Private advices received here confirm the substance of statements previously published regarding the health of the Vice President. The paralytic stroke has left Mr. Wilson's features in a somewhat distorted condition and impaired his speech. He is under the best treatment for the restoration of his general health, preparatory to a more severe mode of treatment which must be adopted for the cure of the paralysis. Mr. Wilson is kept upon severe regimen, and disposition of his entire time is made in accordance with the direction of his physicians. He is forbidden all mental toil. It is by no means certain that he will assume the functions of his office at the coming session."

A startling episode of prison life occurred on Monday at Sing Sing, in which the notorious "Wes" Allen was the prominent figure. He refused to accompany a body of his fellow-convicts to Auburn Prison, enforcing his arguments against the transfer with a threat of blowing up the entire establishment by means of some nitro-glycerine which he had concocted and in his cell. The jailors are inclined to keep at a respectful distance from this demonstrative gentleman, who appears to be aware of the situation for the present. A pretty commentary on the discipline of the State Prison, when convicts are permitted to furnish their cells with nitro-glycerine.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing from one of the watering places, has the following concerning a gentleman and lady who are well-known and highly esteemed in St. Louis: I have recently met a lovely Kentucky lady, Mrs. Gen. ——, and she is from Newport. General Paul had both of his eyes shot out in battle. He bears his affliction with the resignation of a Christian martyr. At the Cook ball the General was in full uniform, and would playfully repeat the exclamations he heard about the beautiful flowers. His charming wife is the star upon which he leans, and she so tenderly watches and guides his steps that she is eyes and everything to him. In the carriage he made some gallant speech to her and she said, "Oh! husband, I have changed so that I don't believe you would know me if you saw me, it is so long since you have seen me." Such rare devotion and fidelity in the eyes to the soul, and the loss of the outward ones is not recognized.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water and the filth of cities immense quantities of unwholesome gases which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which destroy the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhœas and dysentery which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now, may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint throughout the fall. When vigor is oozing out of every pore under the rays of an almost vertical sun, the genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an ailment which enables it to withstand the drain.

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Willard School,

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Young Ladies and Gentlemen,

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The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.

The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full Instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.

Applications for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.

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Principal.

Pennsylvania MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The Location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the Buildings convenient and comfortable.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematics and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of pupils.

For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THOS. HYATT, President.

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A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., D. D., Principal.

Will Re-Open SEPTEMBER 17th, 1873.

Application for Boarding Pupils may be made to Mrs. J. Smith Packer Col. Institute, by letter till September 1st, or later personally.

For catalogues address as above. m7th

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Finest and largest School Buildings in Western Pennsylvania.

Thorough Instruction. The BEST is the CHEAPEST. Expenses may be made very low.

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T7ths R. T. TAYLOR.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering

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Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Session opens 17th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

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Registers giving full information can be had at the Bookstores, or at the School after August 25th. T7ths

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 29 AND 31 FIFTH AVENUE.

ALL BRANCHES OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC taught by the BEST MASTERS IN THE COUNTRY. Instruction will begin MONDAY, August 4. Early application will secure a choice of hours.

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T7ths

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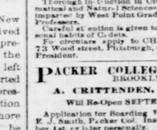

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Ladies' Suits, At $6 50.
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BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1873.

Local matters of interest are scarce and of such a character as to be hardly worthy of chronicling. Many of our leading merchants and bankers are out of town on their summer vacations, recuperating against the strain on their nervous systems during the coming fall and winter. It is a duty which every man owes to himself and to those in his employ, to see that all have some recreation during the heated term, for after a vacation, however short, men return to work with increased interest and energy. The continued, unbroken round of a bookeeper's labor is as monotonous and uninteresting as that of a blind horse on a ferry boat, and the duties attending such a position are performed with more intelligence and better after a relaxation. A very competent authority also says that "not all who never leave their work are defaulters, but that the defaulters never leave their work to be performed and their record examined by another person." So in addition to the benefit to be derived directly by man, from rest and change, it is often of importance that an experienced hand should review the routine work which goes on usually without the inspection of others interested.

A correspondent writes us, stating that he has returned to him from bank several small notes protested in different parts of the State, and that the fees for protesting vary from $1 55 to $3 27, and asks if the amount of the paper has anything to do with the fees and what is the law on the subject.

In this city the legal charge is $1 50, postage, if any, and 10 cents for every notice in excess of two; if [illegible] has to go to Allegheny City [illegible]

[illegible] although he doubtless really goes in a street car, at the cost of 12 cents), as he is entitled to "all reasonable expenses," of which he is himself the judge. Where paper is protested in the country, the bank handling it usually adds 25 cents for its trouble.

Philadelphia has a special law making the legal charge for protesting $2, and increasing that charge by the number of blocks traveled in making the presentation and demand.

In order to avoid all *extra* charges, parties would do well to see that their paper is made payable at some bank, thus insuring the minimum rate.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881		119¾
1862		119
1864		117¾
1865		119¾
1865, new		117¾
1867		118¾
1868		119
10-40s		115¾
New 5s		116
Gold		115¼
Currency 6s		114½
Tennessees, old		81¼
Tennessees, new		81
South Carolinas, 1869		15
North Carolinas, old		27
North Carolinas, new		15
Missouris		93

—James T. Brady & Co., corner o' Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¼
United States 6s, 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	119¾
United States 10-40s	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Pacifics	114½

—The District Court of Kentucky has just decided three important points in the several "special deposit" cases against the bank of Bowling Green, in bankruptcy, growing out of the thefts and other malfeasance in office of the cashier, Calvert. The amount involved was about $150,000, and the facts of the case presented many new and interesting questions of importance to commercial circles. There were three classes of cases:

First, Special deposits stolen by the cashier and converted to his own use.

Second, Contracts made by the cashier with individuals for an exchange of their bonds for other stocks and securities.

Third, Special deposits stolen by the cashier and converted to the use and benefit of the bank.

The opinion holds that, for the loss of the first class, the bank is not responsible, the act of theft not being an act done in the course of the agency of the cashier, and the negligence proven not being proximate to the cause of the loss. That for the second class it is not liable, it having no interest in the subject matter of the contracts, and neither received nor has to receive any consideration. But that for the third class the bank was liable—it having received the benefits of the conversion by its agent—the proceeds of the bonds having passed to its credit on the books of its correspondents. This ruling defeats the claims of a large number of creditors of the bank.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 30, 1873.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	....
Canton	93½	92½	....	92½
Western Union Telegraph	....	....	....	....
Quick River	36¾	37¼	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	74½	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	74½	....	....
American Express	....	53	....	....
United States Express	....	68	....	....
New York Central	....	....	....	105¾
Erie	37¾	....	....	39¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾	94¾	....
Illinois Central	105	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	....	98¾	....	....
Chicago and N. W.	69¾	69¾	69¾	....
Chic. go and N. W. pref.	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	110¾	....	....	110¾
St. Paul	....	32¾	....	32¾
St. Paul pref.	....	72½	....	72½
Wabash	....	....	72¾	72¾
Wabash pref.	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	95½	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	28½	....	....	28½
Chicago and Alton	104½	97	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	....	....	....
Harlem	131½	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
Panama	97	....	....	97½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	....	....	....
Pre'd Hannibal	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54½	Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Reading	55¾	Pittsburgh 58	72
United Companies	102	A. V. R.R. 5 3-10s	93
Oil Creek	26¾	Central Transportat'n	47
Lehigh Valley	61	Empire Transport'n	56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather is all that could be wished, even by the veriest fault-finder.

The markets show little change in prices with regard to all leading articles—perishable goods being more immediately effected by quality, condition and demand.

Flour was reported more active, with some brands of choice western, from store, sold ahead. Winters held firm at quotations.

Old wheat in light supply, with new coming in by car load, which is selling at 10@15c below old.

Potatoes are making their way down to living prices; still there is a wide margin between Eastern and Western varieties. See quotations.

Bacon reported very active, with a heavy order demand from the surrounding country, in addition to the city trade, which is unusually brisk.

Groceries are firm and unchanged in prices. Sugars and coffees are, in particular, strong at quotations, though some dealers say that the former is weaker.

The cheese market is strong and prices fully sustained. The stock on hand is large, but the demand is equally so.

There is no change in the butter market. Nothing but a prime article is wanted in this market.

The apple market, owing to fruit arrivals, rules easier, and prices are a shade lower.

With regard to hay we have little to say—in fact, close quotations are difficult to arrive at. At present there is a hiatus between the old and new for the mastery of the trade.

The vegetable market is fully supplied with all the "canties" usually current at this season of the year.

There has been an advance in the indispensable article of pea nuts, which, on account of "munchers" in this line, we are sorry to chronicle.

Below will be found a table showing the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. It will be seen that the receipts of flour are nearly equal; apples have fallen off; cheese, corn oats and wheat advanced; butter fallen off, whilst bacon, both in tierces and pieces, increased. Following is the table:

	Last week. This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,720 7,720	15,404
Apples, bbls	691 362	1,053
Cheese, lbs	1,139 1,976	3,116
Corn, bus	3,690 2,910	6,599
Wheat, bus	1,444 2,329	3,773
Barley, bus	170 170	340
Rye, bus	690	690
Oats, bus	72,425 53,602	29,305
Butter, pkgs	284 137	321
Bacon, pieces	8,115 2,240	6,355
Bacon, lbs	1,000 734	1,436

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

Apples—Prices are still maintained at $3 00@5 00 ₩ bbl. Receipts light being only 22 bbls for the past twenty-four hours.

Asheas—There is a fair demand for the season. We quote common soda at 4½c; refined 6c; pots 6½@6¾c; pearls 7½c; nitrate of soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

At the above quotations fair, and we are reported sales at the following figures: X ₩; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ₩ bbl; Bass English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $16; bbls, 50 gals, $27; hhds, 68 gals, $65.

Apple Butter—Sales at 45@50c, ₩ gallon as to quality.

Banner Baking Powder—Market active; ¼ lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 60; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $17; 10 lb wooden boxes, $1 75.

Beeswax—Sales in a small way at 37@39c ₩ lb.

Broom Corn—The demand is reported fair for hurl at 8½@9c; green 6c; crooked 4½c.

Beans—Sales prime white mary at $2 50@3 00 ₩ bush.

Butter—Receipts 20 packages. Strictly prime and fresh wanted and none other by those who manage to "breed and keep cows." Tubs of fine are 18@20c ₩ lb.

Bacon and Provisions—Receipts, pieces, 2,240; tierces, 178. Prices remain unchanged, with a fair home and export demand reported. We quote: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 9¾c; rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 11¾c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 13¾c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $18 00; leaf lard, in tierces, 9¾c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10¼; refined lard, in kegs and buckets, 10¾c.

Cheese—Receipts 198 box. Market firm and prices looking up. We quote full cream factories 12½@13c in round lots to the trade, and in a jobbing way at 13c; Dairy 7@8½c.

Country Meats—Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5½@6c; sides 7½@8c; country lard 8@9c.

Cordwood—Per Yds—Sales at $7 75@8 00 ₩ cord.

Cement—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@3 00; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

Cranberries—Sackett's and Carey's at $12@13 ₩ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

Carbon Oil—We quote f. o. b. on cars at 14½@14¾c. The usual advance from dealers.

Canned Goods—Following are the ruling figures, of the market for canned goods, pickles and fancy groceries in this market: 2 lbs tomatoes, ₩ doz, $2 25; 2 lbs white corn, $2 25; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 75; 2 lbs green gages, $3 00; 2 lbs peaches, $2; 3 lbs peaches, $3; 2 lbs California pears, $2 75; 2 lbs egg plums, $2 50; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs pine apple, $2 75; 2 lbs quinces, $2 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 25; 2 lbs blueberries, $2 50; 2 lbs whortleberries, $2 75; 2 lbs lima beans, $3; 2 lbs string beans, $2; 2 lbs Wilson's peas, per doz, $1 00; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $2 75; 2 lbs succotash, $2 25; 2 lbs tomatoes, $2 25; 2 lbs pumpkin, $2 25; 1 lb mackerel in mustard, $2 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 3 lbs spiced salmon, $4; 2 lbs fresh lobster, $1 75; 2 lbs fresh lobster, $2 75; 1 lb cove oysters, $1 15@1 40; 2 lbs cove oysters, $2 00@2 20; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $3 25; tomatoe ketchup, quarts, $2 25; tomatoe ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, quarts, $4 25; Halford sauce, pints, $2 50.

United Fruits—Market dull and little doing. We quote peaches, halves 7@8c; mixed 6@7c; peeled 12@13c. Apples 5@6c. Blackberries 10@12c. Pitted cherries 10@12c; unpitted 6@7c ₩ lb.

Eggs—No change in prices. The ruling rates for guaranteed fresh are 16@20c ₩ dozen.

Fish—Large shore, No 1, $22 ₩ bbl; medium do No 1, $22; bay, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits 25c more; lake herring, quarters, $3 15; white fish $5.

Features—Sales of strictly prime at 7@8¾c; ruled and old 6@6½c.

Groceries—Following are the ruling prices of the market:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11¾c; powdered, 11¼c; granulated, 11¼c; A, 11¼c; extra C, 10¾c; Franklin extra C, 10½c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9c; other grades 7½ to 8¾c.

Coffee—Choice Rio 26c; good to prime 22½@24c; fair to prime Government Java 30c; Mocha, 30c; Laguayra, 27¾c; 1 lb packages, 28c.

Syrups—Cardenas, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Cleveland, 46c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8c; Carolina, 10c.

Flour—Receipts, 1,158 barrels. The market is reported unusually active for choice Western, and some brands being sold ahead. There is some new flour in the market, but purchasers seem afraid to take hold of it at present. We do not alter our quotations, which are as follows: Mills—Extra Family, $6 75@7 00; Stores—₩ 25, $5 75, ₩ 75, $7 00; ₩ 50, $7 25@7 50 ₩ bbl.

Grain—Following are the receipts of corn, wheat and oats for the past twenty four hours, by rail and river, exclusive of elevator:

Corn, sacks	1,560	Wheat, sacks	680
Oats, sacks	1,560		

We are cognizant of a sale of 2 cars new wheat from Hamilton county, Ohio, at $1 50 ₩ bush, and 2 [illegible] at $1 60. Oats—Market moderately active [illegible] prime white on cars; elevator 48c; [illegible] Shelling corn 56c in elevator and [illegible] car 50@56c. Rye 86c. Barley [illegible] or baled hay is weaker, though

not quotably lower. We quote at $24@26 ₩ ton; $20 @25; old, $22@26.

Onions—Prices unchanged at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

Hominy—Sales at $4@4 25 per bbl.

Iron—Market firm at 2½@3c for 1873. The prospect for the new crop is reported as unfavorable.

Land Oil—Sales extra No. 1 at 75c; No. 2, 65@65c ₩ gallon.

Mill Feed—Choice middlings $1 75 ₩ 100 lbs; good seconds, $1 60; shorts 80c; chopped corn and oats $1 25; chopped corn $1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

Poultry—Sales of spring chickens on the coop at 50@55c per pair; city 70@80c.

Potatoes—Western are selling at $3 00 ₩ bbl, whilst choice Eastern are held at $4 00@4 50.

Peanuts—There has been a slight advance, and we quote at 5½@6½c ₩ lb; Spanish 90@95c.

Rags—Sales at 4¾@4¾c ₩ lb.

Sapolio—Per case of 6 doz, $6; hard, do, $5.

Seeds—Flaxseed, $2 10@2 13; timothy seed, $4 50.

Tallow—Sales at 7½@8c ₩ lb.

Whisky—We quote highwines at 96@97½c ₩ per gallon.

Wooden Ware—Two hoop pails $2 20; three hoop do $2 75; No. 3 tubs $9; No. 2 do $10; No. 1 do $11 50; wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Toidds $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 31, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market for raw oil is decidedly dull with more sellers than buyers; at most points this, however, is nothing new, and has been the situation for some time. At Parker's on July 30th, 1872, the the rates were $3 60 per barrel, to day it would not bring half that amount.

CRUDE.

We have nothing now of importance to furnish our readers in regard to this article in our market. There is nothing doing; prices being very uncertain. Parker's—Sales 7,500 barrels, Fairview pipe, $1 70, and 1,000 barrels do. $1 72½. The latter sale would indicates better rates.

REFINED.

dull and prices altogether nominal, with offers to sell at 14¾@14¾c. We note sales 1,500 barrels Philadelphia delivery, at 17½c.

OIL BARRELS.

firm; city $2 25; country, $2 15.

[By Wes ern Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 30.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market was excited and panicky over the late strikes of the past few days. On Monday at the market opened at $1 90 and closed weak at $1 82½@1 85. The market on Oil City was quoted at $1 90. At Parker's the market was very weak and sold off to $1 70, at which figure it closed. The market at Titusville closed at $1 70. Home refined market was 83c in bulk and 13c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 90
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 87½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 87½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 85
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 87½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 82½
1,000 bbls regular	1 87½
3,000 bbls b. o., August	1 92½
5,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 70
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 70
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 74½
500 bbls Titusville, spot	1 70

NEW YORK, July 30, closing 29.—There is rather more demand, exporters not operating beyond an occasional parcel. Quotations line a shade nominal; holders steady in their views, asking late figures. Crude in bulk, 7¾c; refined, 17¾c cases, 24½c; Naphta 10c; sales 1,000 bbls on spot, 17¾c; 5,000 do reported at 17¾c; 420 do 17½c; 5,000 for first half August, 17¾c. Philadelphia delivery—Market quiet and prices unchanged; refined 18c spot, and 17½c August and September.

TIDIOUTE, July 30.—Market weaker; $1 70 bid.

BROCKSVILLE, July 30.—Market quiet and weak at $1 70.

TITUSVILLE, July 30.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot, $1 82½@1 85.

OIL CITY, July 30.—Market dull at $1 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 30.—Market quiet and dull at $1 75.

PARKER'S, July 30.—Market quiet at $1 75.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Market quiet; S. W., 18c; crude, 7c; cases, 22½c; futures, 17¾c.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOXBURG, July 31.—Market very quiet at $1 65@1 70.

PARKER'S, July 30.—Offering at $1 70 for Fairview, and $1 75 for Union. Sales 500 bbls Fairview at $1 70; 1,000 bbls Union at $1 72½.

TITUSVILLE, July 30.—Market weak at $1 82½@1 85. Nothing doing.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¼@115¾.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money plentiful at 3 to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange quiet and firm at 108¾@109 for sixty days and 109¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 115¼@115¾. Loans were 2 to 3 per cent. for carrying, and for borrowing 1 per cent., 1-64 and 2 per cent. to flat. Clearances $33,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $90,000. Customs receipts to-day $435,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady on moderate business.

U. S. coup, '81	119¾	5-20s '67	118¾
5-20s '62	117¾	5-20s '68	118¾
5-20s '64	117¾	New 5s	116
5-20s '65	119	10-40s	115¾
New 5-20s '65	117¾	Currency '64	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouri	94¾	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	81¾	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	80	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	59		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks strong and higher, some shares touching the highest point of the season. Lake Shore became the feature of the market and advanced from 94¾ to 95, on a report that the Lake Shore Railroad would be opened for through freight to-day, bound to the New York Central, with the guarantee of 8 per cent. for stock and interest on the bonds. New York Central was strong at 105¾@105¾ with an increased activity. There was less activity and lower prices in Western Union, some parties having sold and invested in Lake Shore and Central. Wabash and Union Pacific were more active. Money loaned at 3 and 73 and 2½ respectively. Erie steady. The directors meet to-morrow to examine the half-yearly annual accounts of the road, and transact such business as may come before them. The general list shows more strength than at any previous time of the summer. Market closed a little lower than the best figures. Of the day, with the exception of Union Pacific, which left off at the highest figures.

Canton	102¾	St. Paul preferred	72¾
W. U. Tel. Co	92¾	Toledo & Wabash	37½
Quicksilver	37	Do preferred	83
Atlantic Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	70	Terre Haute	20
American Ex. Co	67	Do preferred	40
U. S. Express Co	66¾	Chicago & Alton	103¾
Pacific Mail	27¾	Do preferred	111
N. Y. Central	105¾	Ohio and Mississippi	29¾
Erie	39¾	C., C. and C	93
Do preferred	73	Burlington & Quincy	104¾
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	94¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	97
Michigan Central	95¾	Illinois Central	104¾
P., Ft. W. & C	88¾	Union Pacific	28¾
Northwest common	62¾	Central Pacific	100¾
Do preferred	82	Hartford & Erie	3¾
Rock Island	110¾	Del. & Lack	100¾
New Jersey Central	102¾	Hartford & Erie	3¾
St. Paul	32¾	Bankers' Bills	109

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Flour dull; treble $6 00 at 60. Corn scarce at 70c. Oats easier at 45½c. Bran dull at 80c. Pork dull at $17. Bacon firm at 9¾@11¾c. Lard dull at 8¾@8¾c. Whisky firm at 96c@$1. Coffee dull at 23@24c. Cotton quiet; low middling 17¾@18c; middling 18¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet at $6 25@6 75. Corn firm at 44@45c. Rye steady at 76@78c. Oats firm at 33@35c. Barley quiet and nominal. Groceries firm. Pork held at $16 00. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon in fair demand at 8¾@9¾@10¾c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 white Michigan $1 65; amber, spot, $1 62; new $1 34¾. Corn quiet; high mixed, 44@47c; yellow, 46c. Oats firm at 30c. Rye firmer at 68c. Demand good at full prices; No 1, 83c; No 2, 81½c; Michigan 80c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Flour steady at $7 50@8 40. Wheat—Demand good at $1 40@1 45. Corn steady. Corn in fair demand at 55@56c. Oats steady; white 45@50c. Petroleum weak; crude 12½c; refined 18c. Whisky held firmly at 91c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—Cotton dull at 15¾@15c. Flour—Demand good at $6 00@7 50. Wheat nominal at $1 25@1 45. Corn scarce at 65c. Oats nominal at 32@35c. Provisions active. Bacon firm at 9¾@10¾@11c. Whisky steady at 95c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour steady at $4 20@5 25. Wheat active at $1 57@1 63. Corn dull at 56c. Oats weak at 40@42c. Rye firmer at 68c. Provisions firm and butter quiet and unchanged. Whisky firmer at 96¾@97c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Flour dull at $5 50@6 40. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee Spring, No 2 $1 12¼. Corn firm at 50½c. Oats dull and lower at 27c. Rye firm; No. 1, 57c. Barley dull; No 1, 79c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Wheat more active; No 1 red $1 37; No 2, $1 25. Oats and petroleum quiet and unchanged.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WR.	CHANGE. — OR +	DIRECT'N OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft's	In.	Ft's	In.		
Cairo, Ill	19	5	—	5	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	8	4	—	6	S. E.	Fair.
Davenport	4	11	—	4	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	4	7	—	3	S. E.	Light rain.
Leavenworth	4	10	—	10	S.	Fair.
Louisville	4	6	—	6	S.	Fair.
Memphis	12	3	—	4	W.	Light rain.
Nashville	3	4	..	..	..	Clear.
New Orleans	6	8	..	..	..	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	6	1	—	6	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	12	9	..	..	S. W.	Light rain.
St. Paul	4	6	—	6	S. E.	Light rain.
Vicksburg	24	6	—	0	S.	Light rain.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 30, 1873.

River stationary, with four and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 80 at six P. M.

C.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 30, 1873.

River rising slowly, with four feet six inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 92 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 30, 1873.

Weather cloudy and very warm. The Science left for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M. River eight feet two inches and falling.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—River eight feet six inches and falling. Departed—Charmer, Evansville. Fair and warm.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—Departed—John S. Branford, Cairo. River declined ten inches since last report, with twenty-four inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cool and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cool and rainy. River falling steadily. Departed—Nick Longworth, Cincinnati; Capital City, St. Louis.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Merlie Ragon.....J. T. Russell.....Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet five inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson, 7 A. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet five inches and falling slowly. The weather was warm during the day.

THE Mallie Ragon brought up a big trip. She was detained by fog.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. Brennan, is coming up with a big load of hay.

THE steamer Granite State will be on hand and leave for Portsmouth on Friday.

THE swell in the river has enabled towboats that were hard up in the way to reach ports.

THE towboat James Jackson is en route for this city with a tow of barges loaded with empty barrels.

GEORGE MAURICE, of Marietta, is the name of the deckhand lost off the City of Chester a few days since.

CAPTAIN WM. MASON, clerk of the City of Alton, has purchased an interest in that steamer, so we are informed.

THE survey for the continuation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which was authorized by the last Congress, will be begun August 1.

CAPTAIN L. O. GOODELL will soon remove his family from Perkin, Ill., to Little Rock, Ark., where he lately established himself in business.

THE slack-water packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day for Brownsville and Geneva. Passengers will be on hand.

THE steamer Exchange has been chartered to the Pomeroy Company for the low water season. She will make another trip in the Pittsburg and Cincinnati trade.

THE punctual packet Granite State will arrive to-day, and take her departure on Friday for Portsmouth and intermediate ports. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE people of Louisville are to vote upon the construction of a new bridge across the Ohio river. The ordinance, as submitted to Council, provides for the building of a bridge at a cost not to exceed $3,000,000, having a railroad, vehicle and footway, and also provides for a subscription of $500,000 by the city of Louisville. The bridge will be above the present one.

THE town of Foster, below Marysville, recently commenced to charge steamboats fifty cents for every landing. The Ohio No 4 pays the wha fage, and collects fifty cents a head extra for every passenger going on or off that piece. The business men of Foster claim that the wharfage is collected without authority, and promise to have the matter remedied.

THE St. Louis *Globe* says: Captain Tom Buford, Assistant Superintendent of the Dickson Northern Line Packet Company, we learn, will resign his position this week and take charge of the financial department of the Buford Plow Works, at Rockford, Ill. Captain Buford has been identified with the Northern Line Packet Company since its inception, we believe, is a good steamboatman and a popular officer. The loss of his services will be felt by the company.

THE St. Louis *Globe* says: "We are pleased to announce that the great bridge question has been satisfactorily adjusted with the steamboat interest. The Chief Engineer, in consultation with the protesting steamboatmen, showed them a plan whereby a steamer can dive down, say forty feet, if necessary, when passing between the piers. In fact, with a little change in the back action now used, the spans can be built so that the spans will just clear the water and be no obstruction to navigable streams."

THE wrecking steamer T. P. Eckert has returned to Cairo, and reports the sunken Jennie Howell a total loss. Mrs. Spangler, of Pittsburgh, and a child of Mrs. Ring, of Vicksburg, and a colored boy were drowned. Another child of Mrs. Ring, supposed to have been drowned, was found sleeping on a mattress floating in the state room. The body of the drowned child was recovered and taken to Evansville for interment. The engineer and pilot-house clerk report that the upper works o the Howell were washed off, and a portion of the stem of the hull and the wheel only remained.

SATURDAY'S Evansville *Courier* says: While the Charmer was discharging her freight yesterday, among the lot was 176 kegs of beer, consigned to parties in this city. A United States official being on board the wharfboat at the time, picked out fifteen kegs of beer for not having the necessary stamps. General Veatch, on being informed of the fact, came on board and confiscated seven of the kegs, four of which belonged to Gus Seifer and three to Simon Kahn. It was contended that the shipper at Cincinnati had complied with the law, but the stamps by some accident had fallen off. It is supposed there was no intention to defraud the government, yet the seven kegs of beer were confiscated.

A LICENSE for a steamer, purchased at a sale under the direction of a Register of Bankruptcy, was recently refused, because the bill of sale had been lost or mislaid, and the Register declined to give a copy of it, but in its stead furnished the owner with a certificate for record. In reporting the matter to the Treasury Department a Collector of Customs stated that there seemed to be no danger of prejudice from accepting the less formal and full document. In view of the circumstances of the case the Treasury Department authorized the Collector to accept the document presented, and to issue a license to the vessel. This is the first case of the kind on record.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

E & C Maguire, 12 candles; H Kleber, 1 organ; G Kantz, 1 hale leather; Bir B H, 247 lattices; Myers & A, 47 bdls shingles; S Lindsay, 100 bbls flour; Pit o S & R Co, 50 bdls shingles; South Side P M, 60,000 shingles; Koof & K, 1 car sand; N Graff & Bro, 1 car limestone; W C Oliver, 168 bus cheese; A T Caufield, 2 cars hay; Sec C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour, 15 sacks oats; Maloney & Co, 1 car s. rn; Schemicker & Co, 100 bbls flour; Graff B & Co, 2 car lime stone; W H Hastings, 4 car loads; Wm Dilworth, 1 car shingles; J Brady, 1 do; J & T Fahay, 1 car hay; Jno Cummins, 1 car stone; Arthur & T, 1 bale to goods; John Danlap, 49 bks rags; Fr Rieber, 1 car staves; W M

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Turn of the Wheel in France.

Restoration of the Monarchy Mooted

MacMahon to be President for Six Months Only.

Reorganization of the Turkish Army.

Spain.

THE NEW CABINET.

MADRID, July 30.—The government of Canton is constituted as follows: General Contreras, President of Council and Minister of Marine; Senor Garcia, Minister of State; Ferrer, of War; Romero, of Public Works, and Salvado, of Finance. It is rumored that General Concha is to be appointed Captain-General of Madrid.

BLOCKADE RAISED.

The blockade of Bilbao by the Carlists has been raised, and communication with the city is now open.

PROSECUTION OF REBELLIOUS DEPUTIES.

The bill introduced in the Cortes, authorizing the prosecution of Deputies who revolt against its measures, was adopted by that body.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL VESSELS.

A dispatch from Algeciras says: Several of the Spanish vessels seized by the insurgents at Cartagena have arrived off that port.

THE INSURGENTS THREATEN TO BOMBARD ALMERIA.

MADRID, July 30.—Insurgents in command of the Insurgent fleet off Almeria. He demands a contribution of 50,000 pesetas and the evacuation of the city by the civil guard, and threatens bombardment in case of refusal. The city authorities have refused to comply, and are preparing for defense. There is ground for hope that the foreign men-of-war in the harbor will interfere and prevent the horrors of a bombardment. A large British squadron is expected to arrive daily off the Spanish coast.

THE INSURGENTS DEFEATED AT MAREDDEDES.

An engagement has taken place between a force of national troops and a Carlist band entrenched at Marededdes. The insurgents were driven from the town, and 200 republican prisoners confined therein released.

A SLIGHT INDUCEMENT.

The insurgent Committee of Public Safety at Carthagena announce that a medal of honor and a pension will be given to all persons who take up arms in their cause. The authorities of Loja have expelled 110 members of the International Society from that town.

PROPOSED CESSION OF TERRITORY.

A proposition is mooted to cede to France all of the province of Navarre lying north of the river Ebro.

France.

A NEW DEAL FOR ESCHASSERIAUX IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 30.—It is commonly reported that Marshal MacMahon will retain the Presidency of the Republic but six months longer, when he will resign and return to the command of the army. It is considered certain that the republican form of government will be succeeded by a monarchy, and it is deemed essential that Marshal MacMahon, who has strong personal influence with the army, should be in command upon the occasion of the change. The extreme Left have determined to agitate the question of the dissolution of the Assembly in the provinces during the recess, and are making preparations for a vigorous campaign.

England.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 30.—The principal event at the Goodwood races to-day was the run for the Goodwood stakes, which was won by Uhlan, Hippias second, and Ruffle third. The betting at the commencement of the race was five to two against Uhlan, ten to one against Hippias, and seven to one against Ruffle. Nineteen ran.

Austria.

THE INTERNATIONAL PATENT CONGRESS.

VIENNA, July 30.—The International Congress which has been called to meet in this city, to discuss the question for the protection of patent rights, will assemble on the 4th of August. The labors of the Preparatory Committee are nearly concluded.

Turkey.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

New York World Special:

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—The Sultan has ordered the Council to devise a scheme for the thorough reorganization of the army, and has also contracted for the immediate manufacture of five hundred Krupp guns.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The steamships Caledonia, Deutschland and Egypt, from New York, and the Corinthian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 30, 5 P. M.—Weather fair and favorable to the crops. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ½ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92⅞@92⅞; for account 92⅝. American securities—5-20s, 1865, new, 94¾; 5-20s, do 1867, 94¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 90½; Erie, 46⅝.

PARIS, July 30.—Rentes 57 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅝d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. July delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 8⅝d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and quiet and unchanged.

BY MAIL.

AN AWARD AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 30.—London papers at hand contain the following special telegram to the Manchester Guardian, July 29:

PROSECUTION OF REBELLIOUS DEPUTIES.

HULL, Tuesday.—Signor Cortt and Messrs. Russell, Gurney and Frazier, the arbitrators appointed under the Washington Treaty to investigate the claims of British subjects against the government of the United States for injuries during the war, have made an order for $87,392 in gold, in favor of Messrs Bailey & Leetham, ship owners of Hull, for the detention of the steamer Labuan at the time the Queen General Baker's expedition was sent to the South. The award will be paid from the British Treasury on account to Messrs. Bailey & Leetham.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Sad Accident at a Chicago Iron Furnace —Five Men Fatally Burned.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A terrible accident occurred last evening at the North Chicago Rolling Mills, situated in the extreme northwestern suburbs of the city. About a dozen workmen were engaged in removing an imperfect bust from one of the furnaces, when, suddenly, as a large number of clinkers were detached, making an opening in the furnace, there rushed out an immense volume of gas, which, coming in contact with the outer air, exploded, filling the place with a sheet of flame which completely enveloped eight of the workmen. Five of them, James Mack, Mike Holley, John Britt, James Schaffer and Patrick Manney, were so horribly burned that not one of them is expected to recover. The other three, Owen Conway, Thomas Conway and Nicholas Schevelin, were seriously but it is thought not fatally burned. The loss to the rolling mill company will be considerable, but the amount is not yet ascertained.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Ohio Valley and Upper Lakes south and southeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather with local storms.

For the Southern States continued southwesterly winds and occasional local storms. For the Middle and East Atlantic coast northwest to southwest winds and generally clear weather attended possibly in the former section by local storms. For the Lower Lakes winds backing to southeast and northeast, higher temperature and increasing cloudiness. For the Northwest south and southwest winds, cloudy and rainy weather. Midnight telegraphic reports are missing from Florida, the Upper Lake region and extreme Northwest.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 30, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	79	S. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	79	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	75	S. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston, Texas.	82	S.	Threat'g st'm
Indianapolis, Ind.	77	S.	Threat'g st'm
Leavenworth, Ks.	72	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	83	S. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	77	S. E.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	82	S.	Cloudy.
New Orleans.	86	S. E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	71	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	71	S.	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	84	S.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	79	S.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	70	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	72	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa.	74	S.	Threat'g st'm
La Crosse.	69	S. E.	Clearing.

Another Chapter on the Manitoba Kidnapping Case.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 30.—Major Brackett, of this city, has arrived from Fort Garry, Minn., where he has been most earnestly engaged in endeavoring to obtain lawful rights for the American prisoners during their examination for the alleged kidnapping of Gordon. Mr. Brackett was one of the most active friends of Mr. Roberts, the bondsman for Gordon, in securing the arrest of the latter, and he now makes a detailed statement of all the facts connected with the affair for publication in the local press, which sets forth a few new facts as to the innocence of the prisoners of any intention to violate the law. Some weeks ago the prosecution of Gordon being decided upon, telegrams were telegraphed Mr. Roberts in New York to come on. Mr. Roberts started with the legal papers, accompanied by the opinions of eminent New York lawyers as to the case. The papers were submitted to our first lawyers, who upon a searching investigation accorded with the opinion already given. Mayor Brackett dispatched detectives Hay and Keegan, with those papers to Madison, with orders to arrest Gordon. Hon. L. Fletcher has proved to be at Fort Garry on private business, and by means of the telegraph was importuned to await the arrival of the detectives for the purpose of advising them, and if was found necessary, to requests that he yielded to do a personal friendly favor to Mr. Brackett. Other details as to Mr. Fletcher's movements have already been forwarded. As to Merriam and the other prisoners, it seems that no communication was addressed him by any one, nor did Bracket know of his being in Fort Garry. At the time he was in no way connected with the affair, nor does the evidence in the examination show it, and yet he was committed for trial on the night of arrest, and incarceration. The Sheriff made his appearance about midnight, and after turning Merriam over to a police officer, moved them from the village jail to Fort Garry in a number of wagons, merely upon the pretense that a rescue was feared. It is doubtful if ever such a bold and villainous proceeding upon the liberties of respectable citizens has ever before been attempted in the annals of civilized society. The prisoners, including the Governor and Senators, are marrying in the matter, and there is no doubt that prompt action will be taken by the authorities in favor of the prisoners. Mr. Brackett left for Ottawa telegraphs to-day that in view of the certainty of the dissolution of the Ottawa Ministry, it is believed the new Cabinet will reverse the decision of the Manitoba authorities, and relieve Attorney General Clark and his black-mailing associates.

Liquor Traffic to be Suppressed in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 30.—The number of State Constables requested to resign in the active, all located in Suffolk county. Removals in other sections of the State are not contemplated if the officers faithfully enforce the prohibition liquor laws. The Police Commissioners declare that they intend to have the law enforced in the highest as well as the lowest places, and see no reason why, even with the present small force, rumselling, it cannot be made to sink from the public gaze, as well as gambling and other crimes against which the constabulary force has acted successfully. The liquor dealers in Boston are not a little excited over the matter.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Railroad Consolidation.

DETROIT, July 30.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railroad Company held at Battle Creek to-day a proposition to consolidate with the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad was unanimously ratified under the name of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad. The consolidation embraces 250 miles of road now in operation and insures the early opening of a new through line from the East to the West.

Work on the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad has been pushed with considerable vigor of late, and the road is now in active operation to Harrisville, thirty-four miles from Greenville. Two pipe lines from Greece City meet the road here and two more are building. The shipments of oil amount to about thirty cars a day and two coal mines are shipping daily five hundred tons. Pittsburgh is the objective point of the road and it is under contract into the Butler oil district with the expectation on the part of Mr. Blair, the Superintendent, that it will be completed thereto by the first of October.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad is still being pushed through, and in a short time trains will run as far as Monongahela City. The Auditor General gives the following statistics of the road up to the 1st of January last. At that date it had $882,-550 worth of stock subscribed; 50 miles road bed; 3 miles of double track; costing at that date $709,310 46. It then had one engine house, 2 engines, 40 freight cars, 1 iron bridge, 8 wooden bridges, 16 stations, and the value of real estate held by the company exclusive of the roadway footed up $514,648 50. Over 4,000 passengers had been carried, and about 14,000 tons of freight, not including 800 tons of railroad iron. For the first day of January, had been carried 410 tons of stone, 550 tons of agricultural products, 700 tons of manufactures, 760 tons of lumber, and over three thousand tons of other articles. The receipts from passengers was $842 95. One man has been killed by accident.

The Board of Trade of Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Memphis, and other cities, have been invited to take part in the celebration to be given in honor of the completion of the Texas and Pacific Railway to Dallas.

The following railroads were represented in the recent St. Louis Convention, which resolved to abolish the pass and half-fare system: Chicago and Alton; Atlantic and Pacific; St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern; Hannibal and St. Joseph; Levenworth, Lawrence and Galveston; International and Great Northern, of Texas; Mississippi Valley; Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis; St. Louis and Iron Mountain; St. Louis and Southeastern; Ohio and Mississippi; Indiana, Bloomington and Western; Vandalia Line; Cairo and Vincennes; Indianapolis and St. Louis; Louisiana and Missouri River; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs; Kansas Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is to be sued in the Federal Courts and the State Courts of Wisconsin for its attempts to bridge the Mississippi above La Crosse, in disregard of the orders of the Secretary of War and the decision of the Wisconsin Legislature. The injunction will be filed to-day, and the suit promptly, and then went revolving to the ground, a distance of fourteen feet. She was not walking one step while she made, but the rest of the family were, and they carried her back to bed unharmed.

William H. Brown has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania.

The puddlers in the Phœnixville Iron Works struck for higher wages on the first of April, and the company lay not a straw in their way. Now, after having lain idle nearly four months, they go back at the former rate of wages, and only on condition that they have nothing more to do with the Union.

More than two hundred puddlers and helpers, members of Schuylkill Forge, struck work on the Schuylkill rail last Friday. The cause of the strike was the employment of a non-union man at the mill who was in bad standing with the Union.

The Johnstown *Tribune* tells of an Irish Bible, in that place, that is a reprint of an edition of the same printed in the year 1681. The volume is of fifteen hundred and seventy-four pages, and measures about three inches in thickness.

James Wall, an old printer of Reading, died in that city on Monday. He had been a contributor to, as well as compositor on, the papers of Reading for many years.

Reading is agitated on the subject of increasing the capacity of her water works.

The County Commissioners of Juniata county have the Lewistown congregation of Mifflin $100 per term for the use of their church during the rebuilding of the Court House.

There is a difficulty about the location of the bridge across the Juniata at Lewistown, and a probability that the County Commissioners will have to call upon the Legislature an explanation of the act passed by the last one requiring a bridge to be built at that point.

The Chester county *Republican* is grieved to state that "more than the usual number of young men spend their evenings this summer in polishing door steps with pieces of cassimere." This at West Chester.

The military organizations of Norristown and vicinity will parade Phœnixville on the 2d of September. Arrangements have been made for securing 200 tents from Department headquarters.

The men employed in the rolling mill of the Messrs. Schall, at Norristown, are on a strike.

The County Superintendent of Somerset county reports 109 school houses and 225 teachers employed during the year. Nine new houses were erected the past year.

John H. Uhl, Esq., has been appointed and commissioned District Deputy Grand Patriarch of the Encampment of that district, and Josiah Keller has been commissioned Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of that district.

The annual session of the Erie M. E. Conference will be held in Meadville, commencing the 3d of September.

OHIO NEWS.

Horse thieves have given the good people of Columbiana county a great deal of trouble this summer, and there is some talk of forming an anti-horse-thief association. The latest victim has been Mr. Robert Lamberton, of Salem, whose valuable bay horse disappeared very mysteriously last Sunday night. Ample rewards are out, and probably, but thus far, we believe, not one of the acquisitive gentlemen who take to horse-flesh has been brought to book.

The will of Wm. C. Stickney was admitted to probate at Zanesville last week. He was one of the founders of Kenyon diamond hunters, and died at sea. Among the effects in the hands of Mr. W. W. Card, well known among railroad officials, are twenty-six diamonds, varying in value from one to thirteen carats.

The amount of sales at the Trumbull cheese factory for June was $2,447 37. During the same month 278,807 pounds of milk were received at this factory.

D. J. Deamer, of Seneca county, last week cut seventy-five acres of wheat in five and a half days with a reaper.

Crawford county lost $200,000 by the great storm of July 4th.

Three barns in Henry county were struck by lightning on the 24th and consumed.

During the past week, the recipts of lumber by water at Toledo amounted to 5,273,000 feet; since the opening of navigation, to 55,509,497 feet.

Bellefontaine is to have a $25,000 hotel.

Kentucky capitalists have bought $90,000 worth of Dayton city lands at 11c premium.

The Ross county Democratic Convention Saturday appointed Francis Aid, Dr. Galbraith, A. Gartner, A. Griffin, A. Chenoweth, A. Allaherty, H. Dines, Isaac Finney and John Myers as delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The proceedings were not harmonious.

The gas retorts bursted in Springfield, Saturday night, leaving the city in darkness.

The semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, spent two days at Put-in-Bay last week, beginning Thursday.

Nearly sixty thousand barrels of flour have been shipped from Toledo by lake since the opening of navigation.

SANDWICH ISLANDS LEPROSY.

The Horrors of the Disease—Removal of the Afflicted.

From the Sandwich Islands correspondence of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, concerning the spread of leprosy, we make the following extracts:

"It has been evident for many months that unless some desperate effort was made to stay the progress of the plague the whole nation would go by the board. Of course, when a leper began to drop his joints about the streets the authorities arrested him for disorderly conduct and shipped him off to Molokai, a fine island just over the channel from Maui—but a moderate case was comparatively free from any restraint, and in this way the disease has been spreading all over the islands.

"Quite recently an order was issued for a thorough examination into the condition of the Kanakas, and the result was that forty women, seven and eleven were found, in Honolulu town from the neighboring settlements, though all of them were situated within a very few miles of the capital. Many of them were evidently old and confirmed cases; some were merely promising; a few were evidently doubtful, though these natives can do wonders in the way of self-deception.

"I heard that the lepers were gathered in the courtyard of the prison, a dreary affair, built of coral and lumber, the latter brought as hot as an oven-brick. Being in company with an official, I was politely admitted to the inner precincts. Here, and through the felicity of seeing the unfortunate Sheriff in charge, a "There was a great mob of mourners around the prison walls. They didn't care whether leprosy was contagious or not, these mourners; they only thought how disagreeable a thing it was to have their sweethearts, wives and relatives shipped off for life, and they were bound to improve the last hour of their intercourse to the fullest extent. It was a very uncomfortable sight to see how some of these poor fellows in the yard recovered that what one who was very near and dear to them had been pronounced a confirmed case; and by the time the examination was over the air was full of the lamentable lament sound that ever escaped from human lips."

Chemistry of Steel.

The combination of iron with carbon or other elements of that nature, by which tempered steel is formed, is attributed by that eminent chemist, M Caron, to the sudden shrinking of the mass, which he considers as analogous to the instantaneous compression produced by hammering. In illustration of this point, he says that the red-hot bar of iron heated to a bright redness, on an anvil covered with powdered charcoal, the bar of the bar in contact with the charcoal was, in spots, converted into steel, and made capable of resisting the file. His researches confirm the following facts, previous experiments, namely, that the density of steel is decreased by hammering, annealing and tempering. According to Mr. Mallet, an English metallurgist of much note, the very quality that chiefly recommends steel for tools—its hardness—is sometimes one of the most dangerous if absent. One great source of imperfection in steel is the liquidity which it is liable to sustain in the process of manufacture. Thus, when a bar or plate gets a hammer blow while hot, or anything like a dent, or sustains any concussion which causes a sudden change of dimension, however minute, such bar or plate is more or less certain to give way at the point of concussion on receiving a strain much less than would break the bar elsewhere. Anything, in fact, which causes a superficial injury to a plate, is much more serious in its effects on steel than on iron.

MICHAEL CROHAN, a shoemaker, who has been a prominent Cleveland Democrat for a number of years, and a sensible one, in the Milford (Mass.) *Journal*. He says: "I believe the laboring man should strive to elevate himself; but he must do it in this free country by natural laws, and not by legislative action which may require. Artificial methods and combinations may produce a temporary benefit, but are always certain to end in miserable failure."

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—River falling with four feet seven inches in the canal and five feet seven inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Arrivals —Blue Wing, Kenton and Cincinnati. Departures—Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Lawrence, Cincinnati; C. B. Church, New Orleans.

Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., July 30.—Arrived—Colorado, St. Louis; Mary Houck, St. Louis; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Quickstep, Evansville; Burkesville, Nashville; H. C. Nutt, Ohio river; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Mohawk, New Orleans; Mary Poe, Red river; Commonwealth, St. Louis. River has fallen seven inches. Raining and cool.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 30.—Clear till three P. M., now clouding, with signs of rain and wind; thermometer 90 to 95. River has fallen one foot. Fort list: Up—Roberts, Camelia and Mary Ann and barges. Down—Grey Eagle, Mary Ament and Idlewild. Business very dull.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Ensley, Missouri river; Coal Hill, Ohio river; Clinton, St. Paul. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Commerce and H. R. Rees, New Orleans; Grey City, Davenport; Grand Tower, Memphis; Fanny Lewis, Illinois river; Minnesota, Texas. Rain! River falling. Very heavy rain this afternoon with prospect of more to-night.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 30.—Cloudy and rainy all day. River on a stand with thirty inches by the gauge at this.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, July 30.—Heavy showers all day. River fell one inch. Arrived—Marie Louise, New Orleans. Departed—Texas, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 30.—No boats up or down. Cloudy and pleasant. River falling.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts 2,864 head, which with those left over from previous receipts made about 6,000 head on sale. Market dull and nearly nominal; buyers holding off; best sale of a lot of extra steers to city butchers at $5 15; few stockers sold at $3 40@4 00, and butchers' cows at $4 00@4 60; shipments 3,866 head. Hogs—Receipts 12,500 head. Market active, firm and higher at $4 40 @4 65 for heavy and $4 70@5 00 for Yorkers; shipments 7,686 head. Sheep—Receipts 790 head. Market steady and unchanged.

DANBERRIES.

A Few Doses of Humor Which Act Better Than "sure Cures" in Cholera."

Fly paper is in circulation again. We saw a sheet of it stuck to the rear of an old gentleman who was looking at a picture in Robinson's win tow, which he said was worth twenty dollars if it was worth a penny.

A large number of our people celeb ated the Fourth with a trip to Rockaway Beach. They went down there for their health, and after potting the beautiful sand with their dinner, they came back late at night, bungling their girls, lawing their relatives, and smelling like a tar barrel.

We are heartily obliged to those readers of "Life in Danbury," who have taken the trouble to send their congratulations to the author. It was a tiptop idea, that last paragraph in the second introductory. Never before were so many postage stamps seen in Danbury, and if we find a responsible man to fetch an envelope and take the chances, we shall start a postoffice in the fall.

A Danbury man's order for his wife's hat is a novelty in its way. She was sick and could not go for the hat, so he drove in by him-self. He told the milliner to put on a dollar's worth of parsley, fifty cents worth of string beans, ten cents worth of cherries, a few green turnips, a bit of two, a little cabbage and about three slices of turnips, or if it was too early for turnips, make it new potatoes instead.

A Nelson street man thought it would be a good idea to call his daughter the "Lily of the Valley." And so he did. Friday night the "Lilly of the Valley" ate a watermelon and at midnight the "Lily of the Valley" was struck with cramps. The old man was obliged to hasten for a doctor, and not having time to put on his boots right, his step was impeded, and during his transit to the next door, fell down twice, once skinning his nose, and the second time scorching the seat of his pants. When the doctor came he was mystified as to the course of the trouble, as he had been informed that the "Lily of the Valley" with the cholera morbus, but he introduced a stomach pump and drew up the vegetation. He doesn't go by the name of "Lily of the Valley" now. The old man caught some practicable ideas that night, and now calls her "Cucumber Gulch."

There were several velocipedists on the road one of the freight depots the other day, consigned to Hamlin. Among those who stood around and admired them, and thought of the bruises they had received in former years, was one who modestly confessed that he had learned to ride one of the critters, and was proud to believe that he was calculated to shine on a velocipede. He mounted after a while, and then he removed one from the pile, placed himself astride of the machine and started off in sight, and eagerly jumped on. Perhaps (we don't know positively) the shipper had a presentiment that people would needle with the goods. At any rate, he took the precaution to cover the seats with shoepacks quickly concealed within its innocent folds are sharp points of numerous tacks. But we will not anticipate. As soon as the young man mounted the velocipede he discounted again, and bending a hook in one hand and placing the other under the tail of the beast, he shouted "fire!" and disappeared.

Stephen Butler lives in Westville, and owns a farm. Mr. Butler has no particular feeling against the Fourth of July as an anniversary. Friday morning he was engaged in milking one of his cows. While thus employed a youth named Ed. Sterrett, led by the memory of the deeds of his fathers, and having some pocket money, imagined the air was full of thrills, and loading his gun with powder and sing, fired away at a few of them. The cow Mr. Butler was milking was working up a new cud, and thinking of the changes that had taken place in the political and social affairs of the country in the past ninety five years, when the first awful things, is about as serious an undertaking as can be found in the land. There is no danger, no awfully solemn about it to describe. And it is a little singular that a man can swallow a whole wheelbarrow, cherry-pits, and even bureaus, without any uneasiness at all, yet a single pill will make him sick. Some of the boys were fishing, and hang there four hours and make faces a his mouth. A man was found in a field one morning who was to blow everything into the hands of the coal dealers. The coal dealers, the pilgrims and the railway companies. Though these did not all quite foul together, yet they came near enough to answered the purpose of all—they doubled the price of coal.

There are several aspects of the question—the industrial, the domestic, the commercial, and the public—which we propose briefly to consider in order. The industrial is that which has been latterly most before the public. Including all classes, whether in the city or the country, about one-fifth persons are engaged in the production of coal. We have to add to this number a large proportion of every person employed in any capacity whatever. This is the population on which has managed to double the price of coal, and probably with the result to the rest of the public. The truth is, the entire public depends upon the coal trade as much as it does upon the air it breathes. We could not live without it. The introduction of coal-gas, the application of steam to the purposes of locomotion, and the use of coal in the manufacture of iron, have made it the most important article of consumption in the world. Take away coal, and the whole of the machinery of civilization would stop. Every wheel would be arrested, every spindle would cease to revolve, every furnace would be extinguished, every steam-engine would be motionless, and the whole country would be reduced to a state of primitive barbarism. Coal is the life-blood of modern civilization. Without it we could not exist. Now, it is clear that the interests of the coal trade are identical with those of the public. The more coal is produced, the better it is for the public. The more coal is consumed, the better it is for the public. The cheaper coal is, the better it is for the public. The dearer coal is, the worse it is for the public. Now, it is clear that the interests of the coal trade are identical with those of the public. The more coal is produced, the better it is for the coal trade. The more coal is consumed, the better it is for the coal trade. The cheaper coal is, the better it is for the coal trade. The dearer coal is, the worse it is for the coal trade